# je Kining Ioumal,

#### COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

1416.-Vol. XXXII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

(SUPPLEMENT) STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.

IAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
S. I. HICH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 18 years.)

and particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the pomutat, at not prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and
regionals to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required,
and of STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one

of mining shares difficult of sale in the open market may hear of pur-tio puttes in arrear of calls, or sued by merchants, may learn their true and he striked how to act by applying to Mr. Chorry, and last drylls, Okei Tor, North Crofty, Brymford Hall, Cambrian Con-

(1 Bat Resset, £541/2 net; Clogan Gold, £271/2 to £29.

ALES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDO

Serridge, 10s.
(20s. paid), 50 Lower Taldrws (40s. paid), and 40 Cricceth (45s. paid).
ion of each an offer is desired.

PETER WATSON has RETURNED to TOWN this many from VISITING SEVERAL MINES in CORNWALL. Full mas to purchase and sale of shares, &c., on application, either personally

Bankers: Union Bank of London.

Seventeen years' experience.

Circular, published every Friday evening, price 6d. each copy.

ID FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,

79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

128 WANTED, FOR CASH PAYMENT:

\*\*consten, 448.\*\*

200 Wheal Ludcott, £13%.\*\*

100 East Grylls, £2.\*

200 Wheal Grylls, £28.\*

30 Wheal Grylls, £28.\*

30 Wheal Tremayne.

25 Exry Park, £35.\*

260 North Downs, £5.\*

27 Exrs Warson, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ILEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has

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SAFFORD a WIDER RANGE for PROFIT than any REFORD a WIDER RANGE for PROFIT than any REFORD a WIDER RANGE for PROFIT than any REFORD SECURITIES. The best are free from debt, have large reasy divisinals bi-monthly, varying from 15 to 25 per cent, per annum. Inself occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent, but this and, and than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable at these are numerous concerns, called mines, forced upon the public that any vertiless. The undersigned affords every information to capitalists, at which is the state of the public that any vertiless. The undersigned affords every information to capitalists will do well be the state of the public that any vertiles. The undersigned affords every information to capitalists will do well be the state of the public that any vertiles. The state of the public that are desired as a moderate charge.

Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.

Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.

JOHN METHED EXIL MINE SHARE DEALER.

JOHN METHERELL, MINE SHARE DEALER,

1, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

1, Ton his long practical experience in mining, can give good advice

1, Birchin Lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.

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H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, MARS COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, TARRACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION of SHARES, at 18th 2 on commission, but not being a dealer buys and sells only on orders have a commission, but not being a dealer buys and sells only on orders have a commission, but not being a dealer buys and sells only on orders have a commission, but not being a dealer buys and sells only on orders have a commission.

HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET,

10 East Caradon, £51. 50 North Crofty. 20 Tolvadden, £31.

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20 Tolvadden, £32.

50 Reta Fortune, £271.

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BORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL BUDGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL BUGG BULDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has Fore control of the co

G E O R G E M O O R E, I CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

In any business that GRORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

And is a BUYER of 10 Old Toigus United at 224., and a SELLER of 25 at 25s. 63. all calls paid; and a BUYER of 300 Wheat Polyrd at 11s., and 200 No. Minera at 9s. 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Oct. 10, 1862.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STECK. Commission on share transactions 1% per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on eass sum.

M. R. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, cation on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.

A report of Wheal Ludcott, by Mr. Francis Pryor, to be had on receipt of 5s. in postage stamps.

postage stamps.

Mr. E. Cooke begs to advise the public that his weekly remarks will be resumed in the Journal of Saturday next. Absence from business in Confwall has been the cause of their non-insertion during the pass week.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. E. COOKE has REMOVED to 75, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., where all letters for him are to be addressed.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER IN BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at cleasast market prices.

South Caradon, East Caradon, Cook's Ritchen, Providence, Marke Valley, East Cara Brea, Union, North Crofty, North Roskear, &c., are sound investments and good to buy.

M. BATTERS PUBLISHES a DAILY STOCK, SHARE, and MINING CIRCULAR contains particulars of all movements in Bullion, Foreign Exchanges, Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mines, &c., and can be had by his clients free, on application.—5, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.

Tree, on application.—o, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, London, E.C.

M. R. BATTERS strongly recommends the immediate purchase of
East Cara Brea shares, and also Union, North Crofty, North Roskear, East Caradon, South Caradou, and Marke Valley. The above enumeration of mines are not in favour with many, from the fact that only a moderate commission can be had on transactions, while on sphemeral and fancy rubblas the commission, or profit, is only limited by the capidity of the dealer; there are some whose lot it is never to have a good mine, and who are, consequently, envious of others, and nover fall to give an unfair stab when opportunity offers.

I confidently give it as my opinion that within 12 months East Cara Brea, North Crofty, and Union shares will advance to deable present quotations. Not an hour should be lost in purchasing.—5, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, London.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1% per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury. EDMUND OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND
MINING BROKER,
20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING BROKER, STOCK, AND SHAREDEALER, 2, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER, 1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.

1. BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.

W. LILIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING
BROKER, 29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

W. ALLISON has received instructions to SELL the following shares:—
5 East Caradon, £49.

3 Brockfoot, £48.

40 North Downs, £34.

20 East Devon Con., £24.

10 North Crofty, £8.

20 Wheal Ladcott, £134.

20 North Treskerby, £4.

And has orders to PURCHASE, for cush:—East Basset, Great Wheal Fortune, Marke Vailey, Providence, Stray Park, Timeroft, Wheal Steom, and Wheal Tremayne. Parties having any of the above to dispose of will please state number of shares, and lowest price.

having any of the above to dispose of will please state number of shares, and lowest price.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
Bronfloyd, 44%.
Citjah & Wentworth, £8.
Cook's Kitchen, £28.
Devon & Cornwall, £10.
East Cardon, £49.
East Cardon, £49.
North Bowns, £3%.
North Bowns, £3%.
North Crofty, £8%.
And is a BUVER of any part of—
100 Wheal Kitty, £3 128, 6d.
West Tolgus, £49.
North Rosker, £174.
Soo East Seton, 78. 6d.
North Rosker, £284.
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North Rosker, £284.
North Rosker, £285.
T. Roskwarns £294.
North Rosker, £286.
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North Rosker, £286.
North Rosker, £286.
T. Roskwarns £296.
East Bresch, 78. 6d.
North Rosker, £286.
Soo Okel Tor, £246.
East Russell, £396.
North Rosker, £286.
North Rosker, £28

FORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, TONDON.

SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, as BUYEL or SELLER in East Caradon, East Cara Breas, North Treskerby, East Graville, East Russell, Wheal Grenville, Tincroft, North Crofty, and Wheal Ludcott.

NORTH CROFTY and East CARADON.—A large sum may be made by operating in these shares in the right direction. Holders and investors apply at once to GEORGE RICE, and take your profits.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS,
GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS,
2, CROWN COURT, THERAD REDLIE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Messrs. THOMAS and Son have for disposal a number of shares in the North Great.
Work Tin Mining Company (Limited), £2 28. paid, for which they will be glad to treat.
The mine shows promise of very carly profits, dividends at present being in aboyance.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

WHEAL REETH.—WANTED, ONE to FIVE SHARES in W this mine, at £17½, or state lowest price. Also, the following, viz.:Wheal Seton. South Frances. Gonamena.
Treioweth. East Trefusis.
North Grambler.

Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Oct. 10, 1862.

Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Oct. 10, 1602.

WANTED, SHARES IN THE Cash given:

Botallack.

Bryn Gwlog.

Calvadnack.

Calvadnack.

Sales effected in shares. Holders of temporary unmarketable stock assisted in the disposal, and advice given as to, the desirability of selling or purchasing any market stock, by applying to J. B. Birkwonlex, 78, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Bankers: London and Westuminster.

MR. FRAS. G. LANE, MINING SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
In a BUYER of shares in the following mines, saliers please state lowest price:

East Caradon.
Wheal Seton.

Marke Valley.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Commission, 14 per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. G. D. SANDY. STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. FOR SALE:—20 Tolvadden, £334; 5 North Crofty, £8 3s. 9d.; 50 East Grenville, 27%; 50 North Miners, 10s. 6d.; and 10 Trenerom. OFFER WANTED for 10 West Penstruthal and 20 Carnewas.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN RRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES. Terms, 14 percent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

Terms, 1% per cent.—Bankers: London and westerinater bank.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE, AT NETT PRICES:—
25 North Downs, £3%.
26 North Downs, £3%.
26 North Laxey, 10s.
10 Great Resewarne, £2%.
27 Orth Laxey, 10s.
10 Great Resewarne, £2%.
28 Great Retaliack, 10s.
29 Great Retaliack, 10s.
20 Great Retaliack, 10s.
20 Great Retaliack, 10s.
20 Great Retaliack, 10s.
20 Tamar Consols, 25s. 5d.
20 Tamar More Later Later

MESSES. R. VEALE AND CO., MINING AGENTS, to RECOMMEND SHARES in MINES which are daily advancing to a dividend position. Messes. R. Veale and Co. can with confidence recommend Crown Consols, Great Sperries, and St. Just United; those mines will bear the strictest investigation of the mining public.

MESSRS. R. EMERSON AND CO., 2, CROWN COURT, THERADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, are in a POSITION to RECOMMEND the PURCHASE OF SHARKS in MINES which are now ADVANCING to a DIVIDEND STATE, also in PROGRESSIVE MINES, where there is every probability of their greatly advancing in price.

The gold mines in North Wales are at the present time worthy the attention of capitalists. Messrs. Emerson and Co. having bad the district lately inspected by a competent authority, they will be happy to give advice to purchasers.

Shares bought and sold on commission.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividends and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
MINING SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD at the usual commission. RAILWAY
BANK, and OTHER SHARES at SEOK Exchange rates.
H. WADDINGTON recommends parties who have sold their North Croftys not to be induced by the unscrupilous assertlons of these who would like to self their shares at five
times their speculative value, to buy again. The value put upon the shares by independent agents, who have recently inspected the mine, might alarm those who have
bought them within the last month; to such II. Waddington, would say, send a trusty
agent to inspect the mine at once, ere the collapse comes.

INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER, Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LOXDOLS, E.C., publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER.

M. W. HANNAM: OFFICES, CARLTON BUILDINGS, COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER.

MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, and GENERAL STOCK and SHAREDEALER.

A monthly Investment Circular on application.

Sharedealing in this office is limited to special mines, and companies whose pretensions have been personally investigated, and to the dividend-paying mines ordinarily dealt with on the London market, and for the latter purposeurrangements have been made for the cartilest information from the great mining districts. There can be little doubt that the dealth with well extablished, dividend, naving mines, investors, without any greater. the cartiest information from the great mining districts. There can be little doubt that in dealing with well established, dividend-paying mines, investors, without any greater risk than accrues from purchase of railway or house property, receive a much larger regular profit than from any other species of investment, free from all trouble, and paid in the most convenient form for those who have limited incomes,—viz., every two or three months; while those who engir into new anaetrakings, such as progressive mines, have the knowledge that nothing which is not bone fide, and has stood the test of thorough examination, is submitted to them. It examot, of course, be expected that where the profits are so enormous that these inter investments should be entirely free from risk. All that can be done is to ascertain the respectability of the management, and the value of the prospects. This does, no speculations are likely to be so valuable as those in min operations; it being no management of a shares to rise in value 200 and 300 per cent. is a few months.

A PRIVATE PROSPECTUS of a COMPANY, which, cont LA to usual mining characteristics, combines perfect analy with a certain gost business dividend from what is above ground, with the chance, and not a remote one of a prize (not often found) beneath it.—Can be had on application to Mr. W. HANNAM of Manchester, as above.

MR. T. H. ANDREW, MINE BROKER, LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL. Business at all times in Providence, East Providence, Margaret, Kitty (Lelant) Tren-crom, St. Ives, Trelyon, Rosewarne Consols, Rosewall Bill, &c. October 10, 1862.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH MARCH, 1841, Is NOW READY
Price One Smilling. At 117, Bishopsuste-street Within, London, E.S.



# Original Correspondence.

#### VALUABLE NEW MINERAL DISTRICT IN SOUTH AMERICA.

SIR,-By this mail I take the liberty of sending you a pamphlet con taining prospectus, bye-laws, reports, &c., of a company recently established in this city for the purpose of reducing the silver ores and extracting the

taining prospectus, bye-laws, reports, &c., of a company recently established in this city for the purpose of reducing the silver ores and extracting the precious metal in the newly-discovered silver mining district of Tontal, which, although in rather a retired part of the globe, may, nevertheless, prove of some interest to your readers and to capitalists, and perhaps induce further enquiries to be made concerning the affair as a speculation. During the past year various indefinite and unreliable reports reached us in Chili of the then recent discoveries of silver ores in great abundance in this province, but owing to the want of scientific or practical knowledge on the part of the discoverers and in the country generally, no intelligible account could be obtained as to their quality or ley, until in April last I was induced by the Argentine Government to come over and thoroughly investigate the matter. As yet I have only examined the district above alluded to (Tontal), and from my report, published in the pamphlet, you may judge of what importance the discovery is likely to prove. I am, however, thoroughly satisfied and convinced of the existence of enormous metallic deposits, rich in silver, gold, lead, and zine; and as the district is, comparatively speaking, almost virgin, I have no doubt but that with the few indications I have given to the miners many more important veins will be discovered in the approaching spring. The argentiferous ores consist principally of chlorides, but on the surface in almost every mine may be found galenas (Pb.S.) very rich in silver, some containing as much as 2700 marcs to the cajon of 64 quintals, or about 6533 ozs, to the ton. The veins are, generally speaking, wide, and the matrix very soft, consisting principally of ferruginous clay, highly charged with chlorides of silver. Very little blasting powder is requisite, and with one of our Cornish miners an enormous quantity of ores might be extracted daily. In the neighbourhood every facility presents itself for their reducti water-power for machinery, in the midst of a most fertile country, perhaps one of the most healthy climates in the world. (Lat. 31 so

Withim a radius of 50 leagues we have more than a dozen mineral districts to select from; and I would beg most earnestly to call the attention of British capitalists and miners to this region as one certain of producing of British capitalists and miners to this region as one certain of producing most favourable results, and of returning a large profit on any capital invested in mining speculations. The country, so long disturbed by civil war, and the consequences of past syrannical Governments, now enjoys perfect peace and tranquility, and under the present able and enlightened administration of General Mitre, as President of the Republic, and Don Domingo F. Sarmiento, as Governor of this province, every hope may be entertained of its continuance, and, consequently, security for property of foreign subjects.

reign subjects.

Her Majesty's representative at Buenos Ayres, Mr. Edward Thornto Her Majesty's representative at Buenos Ayres, Mr. Edward Thornton (at present on a visit to England), is perfectly acquainted with the present state of affairs here, and I have no doubt but that if called upon he would corroborate my statements in this respect. I hope to have the pleasure of visiting England in the month of November next, with the object of purchasing amalgamating machinery, and the necessary materials for the erection of a large establishment at Tontal, for the reduction of the ores, &c., when I intend projecting the formation of a company, with a capital of 100,000\(lambda{L}\), to work the mines and reduce the ores of La Huerta, another most important silver mining district in this province. The best proof of the speculation being a good one is the fact of a company having been formed and realised with a capital of \$110,000, in this small and impoverished town, where, however, they are convinced of the reality, for in the presence of many I extracted the silver from more than thirty samples taken by me from the ores of the various mines, the average ley of which was 168 ozs. to the ton. For further particulars, I beg to refer you to the pamphlet, where you will find my report in English and Spanish.

\*\*San Juan (Republica Argentina)\*, July 31. F. J. Rickard, Inspector-General of Mines, Argentine Republic, South America.

# SAFETY FOR MINES AND COAL PIT SHAFTS.

SAFETY FOR MINES AND COAL PIT SHAFTS.

Sir,—As if to illustrate the necessity of providing proper shafts and proper imperishable materials for them, as remarked in my two preceding letters in the Journal, two distressing accidents have occurred, one near Durham, at the Framwellgate Moor Colliery, from the shaft lining catching fire, and the other heartrending and harrowing loss of life from collapse of the shaft at the Llanfuyndd Colliery, near Mold, Flintshire. Can any feeling man read the details of the latter, and not seek a remedy or preventive for the future? The failing of a few bricks, broken or rotten, in one of the rings was the evident cause of the accident, and no doubt there will yet be more defective bricks that are not to be relied on for such heavy strains by collapse; but I see a shaft has recently been built up at Clay Cross Colliery Works 130 yards deep and 10 ft. clear diameter of shaft, in brickwork 9-in. rims, containing 1560 rings of brickwork, each ring (of header bricks) being made with 85 bricks in the course, consequently about 32,600 bricks used, on each of which a risk of slipping or crushing is incurred. A shaft which will not slip or collapse, of imperishable material, is what is required to prevent future evils and accidents.

Milford, S. W., Oct. 6.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS PREVENTED.

# COLLIERY ACCIDENTS PREVENTED.

Sir,—I shall feel glad if you would insert the following. You will se the result would have been that four lives would have been lost had it no been for my safety apparatus. I send you a copy of the letter I received the other day from the manager of the colliery where it occurred.

International Exhibition, Oct. 9.

J. T. Calow.

the other day from the handsger of the Landsger of the Landsge

# COLLIERY AND MINE SURVEYS.

Sir.,—Mr. J. Naysmith, jun., in last week's Journal, draws attention to the subject of magnetic variation, and suggests a plan whereby errors can be obviated. I think he will find that his suggestion is not new, as I have practised it for the last 30 years, and I beg to refer him to my letter in the Journal of March 3, 1860, page 138.

S. T. W. M.

# COLLIERY AND MINE SURVEYS.

Sir.,—Referring to the letter of Mr. Naysmith, in last week's Journal, on the use of the compass or dial for surveying. I agree with him that, after a surface plan is made, and the underground workings put on in conafter a surface plan is made, and the underground workings put on in connection with it, it is of the greatest importance to have two fixed points on the surface, by which the variation of one needle from time to time may be noted, or the variation of two different needles at the same time observed. It will be found most convenient to fix these two points due north and south, and in doing so the instrument should be placed far away from any source of attraction; it is not necessary to have fixed points underground as well, as the variation will be the same underground as aboveground, if no local attraction exists.

In order to conduct underground surrows with the reconstruction of the same underground as aboveground, if no local attraction exists.

In order to conduct underground surveys with the magnetic needle, it is requisite to remove away from the instrument all causes of attraction, and experience will point out how these may be avoided. In engine-planes it is found impossible to obtain correct magnetic bearings, from the attraction caused by the rails, wire-ropes, sheaves, &c., particularly if the plane dips much; it is better under such circumstances to survey with an angular instrument, as the theodolite, and take the bearing by the needle of one or more of the lines, at points where attraction does not influence the needle. If a survey is required to be made by the needle between two given points, and there is a choice of two routes between them, one by an engine plane and the other by the waste workings, or some more circuitous route, choose the latter, as though the sets may be short and the road rough, there will probably be no attraction to operate against the correctness of the survey, and it can be done a second time over to verify the first survey.

The variation of the magnetic needle differs in different places, and at

different times, its change as to time is steady and progressive. It is stated in Mr. Chambers's "Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism," that in the year 1660 there was no magnetic variation in London, the needle pointing exactly north and south; in the year 1800 it had deviated to the west upwards of 24°, which is equal to nearly 1° variation in five years. From 1815 to the present time the variation has been decreasing, moving to the eastward. The diurnal variation arises from the action of the sun's rays, this variation may be said to be the effect of light and darkness, and does not, I think, operate in mines, as I have proved a needle pointing exactly in the same direction at different periods of the day. It is requisite to test the chain from time to time, that is best done by means of a staff, 6 ft. 71-5ths in. long, each 10 links is carefully adjusted to this length: the whole may be further verified by a standard length of 66 ft. In readinn off the lengths the chain should be kept in a horizontal position, and the surveyor is fortunate if he has a person to read off the chain correctly. Oct. 7.

M. B. Gardner. M. B. GARDNER.

# THE "LONG WALL" v. "STALL AND PILLAR" SYSTEM,

THE "LONG WALL" v. "STALL AND PILLAR" SYSTEM.

SIR,—The controversy which has ensued since the appearance of Mr. George Shepherd's paper, of Aug. 30, has not much enlightened us as to the relative cost of working coal by long wall and the stall and pillar systems, supposing each system to be practicable in a particular district. No doubt there are many situations where the long wall system is unsafe and impracticable, from the broken nature of the roof, softness of the coal, and great rise of strata. Nevertheless, I am inclined to believe that long wall work might be adopted more generally, from what I saw of the system on an inspection of Cannock Chase Colliery, in Staffordshire, in 1857. The shallow coal was 100 yards in depth, and averaged about 6½ ft. thick; the lower 5 ft. of this was good coal, and was got by long wall; the upper 18 in. was coarse, and was left for roof; the shale above forming a bad roof, about one-third of the top coal was afterwards obtained. The packing was made by building walls at certain distances from each other, which allowed the roof to settle down gradually, and was formed from the fallen shale. The gateways, about 80 yards apart, were made through this packing; two strong rows of props were used for supporting the roof at the face, which were shifted forward alternately as the packing was advanced; the rise of the seam was 3 in. per yard. The inflammable gas was produced principally from a thin seam of coal, about 6 ft. above the shallow coal, which, on the stone falling up to this seam, was given off and carried away by the current of air ventilating the face. From these observations I make the following deductions:—The lower 5 ft. of the coal seemed to be worked away entirely at one process. If the 18 in. of coarse coal were not left as roof, the seam could not be worked on this principle without great cost for timber. There seems considerable danger, unless safety-lamps were used at the working place, from emission of inflammable gas from the thin seam of coal and the goaf of coal and the goaf behind, where a stream of air cannot have access, or be directed to it, in order to its being gradually carried away. The stall and pillar system has this advantage, that in the first working, where one-third, one-fourth, or a less proportion of coal is obtained, the gas is gradually drained off by properly directed currents of air, by means of bratticing and doors. The gateways being difficult to uphold through the packing in long wall, one or more permanent ways might be made, properly defended by pillars of coal on each side, and adapted for any other purpose required. I cannot give the cost of working by long wall in this instance; if lower in any case, as compared with the stall and pillar system, it would have great weight with coalowners in causing its adoption, though there is generally considerable prejudice in introducing a new system of working.—Oct. 7.

M. B. GARDNER.

#### THE "STALL AND PILLAR" v. " LONG WALL" SYSTEM

THE "STALL AND PILLAR" v. "LONG WALL" SYSTEM.

Sin,—In my letter of last week I observe there is an error—the sum for agencies per week should be 4l. 17s. 1d., and not 3l. 17s. 1d., as stated. It may be thought by some who have read my letters that I am opposed to the working of the long wall system; such, however, is not the case, and my only reason for entering upon the present argument was the stigma cast upon Welsh colliery engineers by Mr. Shepherd, who evidently wished to make it appear that the cost per ton for working coal in Wales was almost twice as much as in the districts he then named; but, as I have clearly shown is to the contrave. I think that part of the argument may be put almost twice as much as in the districts he then named; but, as I have clearly shown it to the contrary, I think that part of the argument may be put aside. I observe another opponent in the field, who, I must say, has taken a most sensible view of the argument, and put some most reasonable questions on the practical working of the two systems. He says, "No comparison can be made between the two systems of working, unless the coal and overlying and underlying strata were exactly similar in each case." I, in a former letter, called Mr. Shepherd's attention to this same argument, when I wished him to visit a colliery, either in South Wales or the North of England, where the two systems are worked in the same colliery, and on the same seam of coal. Then, I say, a just comparison might be made, and not otherwise. I also said that the two systems were good in their respective places, which any person acquainted with mining in different ective places, which any person acquainted with mining in differen

localities must know.

I believe the long wall system, when worked under a good roof, is the cheapest; but in such fiery seams as there are in the Aberdare district, Mr. Shepherd, or anyone else, however experienced, would find it more difficult to properly ventilate this system than the pillar and stall. As the Shepherd, or anyone else, however experienced, would find it more difficult to properly ventilate this system than the pillar and stall. As the tramroads must traverse the goaf, and consequently a current of air must be made to pass through each of these roads or gateways, and not simply along the face of the coal, as it is done in the non-fiery districts, or explosions would be much more frequent with this system than with the pillar and stall. Another objection to working the coal on the long wall system is the diagonal cleavage of the coal, which cleavage frequently extends into the overlying strata, and, consequently, when the coal is taken away up to such cleavage the roof breaks short over the coal head, and thus spoils the working of the system. There are seams, too, in the Aberdare district (the nine-feet for instance) in which any man in his senses would know it to be utterly useless to attempt the long wall system. I see Mr. Shepherd has put another face, as he fancies, on this argument, but by this proves again that he is not so experienced as he would wish us to believe. He has evidently read a paper by Mr. Waring, of Neath, on the application of machinery to the working of coal. Mr. Waring says, "The stooping or lying position in which the collier is usually obliged to work is most unfavourable for the application of muscular force, and renders his labours unusually severe," &c. Now, were not Mr. Shepherd evidently a novice in coal mining, he would have known that the most of a long wall collier's work is done in the stooping or lying position. This evidently proves that Mr. Shepherd does not know what he is writing about, and I am afraid it is a bootless task to try and get anything better from him; I hope, therefore, that your correspondent, "V.," will give us the information he promises from the county of Durham in next week's Journal, and I, with your leave, will give what has come under my observation in this county, and also the county of Durham, at a future time. And if Mr. Shepherd thinks p

# THE "STALL AND PILLAR" v. "LONG WALL" SYSTEM.

SIR,—If Mr. Naysmith can pay all the agencies, rents, stationery, discounts, taxes, and other contingencies a colliery is subject to, out of 1d. per ton, Mr. Naysmith must be a phenomenon indeed. Mr. Naysmith per ton, Mr. Naysmith must be a phenomenon indeed. Mr. Naysmith states I have only found fault with the 1d. per ton for "agencies;" he seems to have omitted "headings"—what do they cost per ton? also firemen, &c.; but, of course, all these expenses are nothing in the eyes of this astnte junior. But let me make use of this 1d. per ton also, and see what I can do with it. I visited a colliery worked on the long wall system a week or two ago; the seam of coal, 5 ft. 6 in. in thickness, average roof 300 yards to the face of the coal from the shaft, the charter-master's contract price for the coal 2s. per ton, delivered either at railway or canal wharf, finding all his own tools—candles, pit timber, skips, horses, enginemen, and other materials for the work, the proprietor finding engine, pitwharf, finding all his own tools—candles, pit timber, skips, horses, engine-men, and other materials for the work, the proprietor finding engine, pit-gear, and carriages. We have, then—charter price per ton, 2s.; rails, &c., 3d.; royalty, 8d.; agencies, taxes, &c., 1d.—3s. per ton. The 1d. per ton is Mr. Naysmith's estimate, not more; the selling miss. Sec. 1d. is Mr. Naysmith's estimate, not more; the selling price, 8s. 1d. per ton.
Out of every 100 tons of coal raised 85 per cent. are best coals, the remainder seconds and slacks; for the latter the charter-master gets nothing. mainder seconds and slacks; for the latter the charter-master gets nothing. It is the value of the coal after it is wrought to which I invite attention, I care little about the cost of getting; the proprietor claims the slack as his property. On the surface scarcely 2 tons of slack is to be found at any of these pits. In the letters of my opponents there is a marked silence on the loss of coal, the proportions of lumps, seconds, and coal cut to dust; it is amusing to see how they evade this question. Well, Sir, we will come to the conclusion they can say nothing in favour of their system; while the heaps of coal-dust on every pit bank in Wales are standing monu-

ments of the wilful waste the seams of coal are subject to, from the let I have before me. Mr. Naysmith must not suppose the Welsh coll owners are so very contented with their present coal-wasting system working their collieries, and I have no doubt but he will have more of subject very shortly, even in his own neighbourhood. I must now a may account with Mr. Naysmith, and leave him to make the best be of his 1d. per ton theory for agencies and the contingents a colliery subject to. With reference to your other correspondent, "V," why not people give their names when discussing great commercial whice I have already promised to give a further paper on the long will, end in greatly in the meanwhile, I would advise "V" to visit the Stropth collieries, where the long wall system is in operation; he would not the subject he may require.

G. Shepherd, C. & M. tion on the subject he may require. 26, Throgmorton-street, Oct. 6. G. SHEPHERD, C. & M.E.

# THE DOBRA COLLIERY COMPANY.

THE DOBRA COLLIERY COMPANY.

Sir,—Our Mr. M. Dunn has spoken out boldly, as might have be expected: we have now to learn what the directors have to say as to a lamentable position in which they are placed. The facts appear to the Dobra Colliery, a property, it may be, of value, is secured; to one a board of directors it was necessary to have it reported upon by a go authority—none better than the excellent Government Inspects on have been selected. Upon the faith of a report, now repudiated, a company is projected, under the high-sounding title of the "Anglo-Dambi Steam Navigation and Colliery Company," with, as directors, a number of gentlemen I now forbear to name, who, by their association, guarant to the public, to whom they appeal for support, the authenticity of cern statements they now learn to be without the foundation them along What I contend for is: that the directors, before soliciting the co-operation of their friends and the public, should have satisfied themselves of the orectness of the documents on the faith of which the stability of the cone depended. I know nothing against the gentlemen connected with the undertaking, but to guard others against placing themselves in such an enviable position, I call upon them, late as it may now be, to make evenquiry into all the circumstances in which they are involved, and let i public know how far they are compromised. I put this case plainy their good sense, as commercial men: supposing the affairs of the Anglo Danubian Steam Navigation and Colliery Company were brought before the Lord Mayor, or some sagacious Alderman, what an exposé would made. To save themselves from hereafter reflection, they should at ocommunicate with Mr. Dunn, in whom the profession and public has every confidence, and all others concerned, and publish the correspondent this is the only course left open to them as honest men.

Wigan, Oct. 8. is is the only course left open to them as he Wigan, Oct. 8.

THE LLANTWIT VARDRE COAL COMPANY.

Sir,—Having read the prospectus of this new company, I should like make a few observations thereon; and, in doing so, I may state that know something of the neighbourhood, and consequently do not specifrom hearsay. The prospectus states that there are 13 seams of ear This is something extraordinary on the face of it, but it strikes me that would be far better if it were mentioned what seams are really worth working. So far as I know, there are only three seams of the coal (supposing it to exist as stated) that it would pay to work; and, therefore, I think would have been more satisfactory if those who reported on the property is stated so straightforwardly. It has been stated, apparently on good subtrity, that the whole of the south crop of the Llantwit coal is worked on and if this is the case some explanation is certainly required. Another matter that has drawn particular attention is the 7000t, to be paid for wo done, machinery, &c. It is considered a mystery here as to what has be done to warrant the payment of such a large amount to the present of such a large of the life is it not I miles, and 10 miles? The company, of course, may succeed, but if the proper is a good one there is no harm in investigation. If Mr. Dobson, or M. Clarke, of Aberdare, were called in to report on the property the pall would, without doubt, have every confidence in the opinions of two sec experienced gentlemen. THE LLANTWIT VARDRE COAL COMPANY. experienced gentlemen.

ZOSTERA MARINA-SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON. SIR,-I have made a series of experiments relative to the practicabil of converting the filamentous portion of the zostera marina, so as to be a plicable to textile manufacturing purposes. The average of six tria proves that 100 parts of the seaweed or wrack-grass lose 80 in desicated Out of this residual—20 parts—only four remain, which have no resemblance to native cotton, either in strength or structure. I submitted is like quantity of wheat straw to the identical treatment, and enclose amples of each. You will perceive that the straw is far superior in structure though neither are adapted in the most remote degree as substitutes far ples of each. You will perceive that the straw is though neither are adapted in the most remote degree as substitutes a cotton.

R. H. Collyer, M.D., F.C.S., &c.

Beta House, 8, Alpha-road, N.W., Oct. 9.

CONDENSED AND COMPRESSED PEAT FUEL. SIR,—Having carefully read and considered the three articles lately pub lished in your Journal, on "Peat Fuel," I am the more convinced of great practical advantages, if properly prepared, so as to drive out all wate from the peat, and produce a dense mass of very superior fuel. The nachines, presses, or processes which can accomplish this most effectively as economically will secure the highest patronage, and the time has now confor development of this beautiful application of a great waste and nuisace by converting it into a general and national benefit. The pioneers in this most important subject—the production of condensed or compress peat or turf into a valuable fuel. A most interesting lecture and instructive discussion will be found in the "Society of Arts" Journal, "May 4, 1860, on Peat. The only requirement is a company of business men, with energy and capital sufficient to practically prove, beyond doubt or card, the great advantages set forth. A moderate start, supposing determined spirit and energy to be used, will soon show there is an immense field for future operations; but it requires good and true men to make and prose the first commercial trials on which the future general success will depend. The advantages may be enumerated as follows:—

1.—The providing employment for a large number of workmen and laboren, is according to the providing employment for a large number of workmen and laboren, is according to the providing employment for a large number of workmen and laboren, is according to the providing employment for a large number of workmen and laboren, is according to the providing employment for a large number of workmen and laboren, is according to the providing employment for a large number of workmen and laboren, is according to the providing employment for a large number of workmen and laboren, is according to the providing employment for a large number of workmen and laboren, is according to the providing employment for a large number of workmen and laboren, is according to the providing employment for a large number of workmen and laboren, is according to the providing employment for a large number of workmen and labor great practical advantages, if properly prepared, so as to drive out all water

The advantages may be enumerated as follows:—

1.—The providing employment for a large number of workmen and labourers, in an availage and compressing the turf and peat, and in draining the reclaimed land for cry ground, &c.

2.—The employment of spare capital (now seeking a market for investment), with a certain and positive remunerative profit on the outlay, in the manufacture and said of the peat fuel alone.

5.—The changing useless bogs into furning and agricultural land, worth at least 50.

The changing useless bogs into furning and agricultural land, worth at least 50.

the peat fuel alone.

3.—The changing useless bogs into farming and agricultural land, worth at leaf \$\frac{1}{4}\$.—The changing useless bogs into farming and agricultural land, worth at leaf \$\frac{1}{4}\$.—The increased salubrity obtained consequent to the change of marshes, sind, and bogs into drained lands for farms and other purposes.

5.—The concomising the very large (and increasing) consumption of coal from the mines, by substituting peat for coal, in many instances to great advantage.

6.—The certainty of manufacturing much superior armour plates for chips, ariller, fort fronts, also bars, bolts, &c., beyond these now produced by charcoal fuel, and \$i\$ 7.—The peatitive advantage of securing toughness and resisting pc=grs by the manufacture of the iron armour plates, &c., with peat fuel, there being no sniphur in paint and sulphur is a well-known cause of weakness and brittleness, which has been provided.

and suphur is a well-known cause of weakness and brittleness, which me and suphur is a well-known cause of weakness and brittleness, which me very recently (at Portsmouth Dockyard), as well as on many other occasions where call, cook, edge, containing sulphur were used.

8.—The economy of stowing a larger tonnage of peat fuel in a smaller space that call 8.—The economy of stowing a larger tonnage of peat fuel in a smaller space that call 8.—When the containing sulphur were used.

8.—The economy of stowing a larger tonnage of the following the space of the sp

waporation of water, by peat, and with less weight by one-half than coal will or or produce.

10.—The quick production of steam (after lighting the farmace fires), steam being reduced in full one-fourth or quarter the time with peat field to that occupied with cold or coke feel. This advantage[would be very great for steam fire-engines, express i locomotives, mail steamers, artillery steam trucks, or military coast railways, &c. 11.—Gas of very superior character and brilliancy can be manufactured from pair many districts where coal is now brought from a long distance, and the coat of the spe very much reduced.

12.—When the peat fuel is used for the fusion of metals, in large quantities required for castings, &c., great and decided advantages will be gained in time of operation, when compared with other fuels used, such as coals, coke, &c.

13.—The trial of peat for getting up steam in locomotives has been often proved, but its main and decided peat. By recent proofs the peat fuel, properly pertains and the control of the peat fuel, properly pertains and the control of the fuel of

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ADVICE TO YOUNG SPECULATORS.

"Learn wisdom by the follies of others."

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ADVICE TO YOUNG SPECULATORS.

"Learn wisdom by the follies of others."

"Is glait to find that I have at last some supporters in the Journing of thank "A Young Speculator" for his ably-written is no "Spero" for giving us the benefit of his nine months' extent in the "Spero" for giving us the benefit of his nine months' extent in sing speculations. Before I proceed any further let me give them is word of advice. "If you are rich men, buy into new and inchire mines, for, being rich, it will not much matter whether "stating the little in the least impossible that a good mine may state the lot, and which will, therefore, handsome by a for the inlines." As it will be made in consistent of the lot of the sea good pull out of the speculation; and whoever goes the main and the lot of the sea good pull out of the speculation; and whoever goes and the lot of the sea good pull out of the speculation; and whoever goes and sea good in the sea good pull out of the speculation; and whoever goes are season will some day also know it.

"In the season of the sea good pull out of the speculation; and whoever goes are season will be season to the season of the seaso

MINING REMINISCENCES—"CAUTIOUS MAN."

dead of your readers may have thought, after having read the letter of a genter of a gin himself" A Cautious Man," that poor "Excelsior" must have been at a gin himself "A Cautious Man," that poor "Excelsior" must have been at a gin himself "A Cautious Man," that poor "Excelsior" must have been at a gin himself "A Cautious Man," that poor "Excelsior" must have been at a gin himself "A Cautious Man," the poor must be correspondent as simply a long, confused, and randy upper to your humble correspondent as simply a long, confused, and randy upper to you humble correspondent as simply a long, confused, and randy upper to you humble correspondent as simply a long, confused, and randy upper to you humble cold to believe that there are two classes of each, "the fair" stands. We also learn, if two things be unfair, it is possible for one as than the other,—well, I cannot, even with all my ascribed humility, comsists. The unfair in a little matter, it is as easentially wrong as if it were a sufficient of the market of the duty of brokers when they are so treated to put their fellows is will also the broket, for it amounts to nothing else." May I ask "A Cautiwa as the awinders at this time? (Aug. 16)—The public!

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"As as the awinders at t

as the deciamations of an excited, over-aspiring advocate, we find this,—
by such now exist (what?) he me assure them (me again), that although
paper for a time, a day of retribution will arrive—ay, as sure as the glorilary of the day will arise in the east,"—this reads like the "devouring eleshort of the day will arise in the east,"—this reads like the "devouring eleshort of the day will arise in the east,"—this reads like the "devouring eleshort of the day will arise in the east,"—this reads like the "devouring eleshort of the day will arise in the east,"—this reads like the "devouring eleshort of the sum of the sum of the sum as rising in the
same that the sum of the sum of the sum as rising in the
same to be in the west. These are not my words,—"There are many personsity short of the sum of the sum as rising in the
same to be in the west. These are not my words,—"There are many personsity short of the sum of the

transactions in my whole life, though born and bred in an atmosphere that was decidedly undermined. I have carefully perused the letters of "A Cautious Man," and think I have dissected them sufficiently to show that it was nothing but spleen which draw them. (If I err, I apologits to your correspondent.) Had they throughout been written clearly, temporately, and with one sim, no one would have said to "A Cautious Man," Excelsior! scorer than I. We have been favoured with a few little Scotch proverbs, and other very little sayings: it has been said by those whose vast attainments I reverence, whose talent I would admire—"When a man uses quotations or idioms, whether of his own or another tenge, you may often take it for granted these are about at he knows." Will this gentleman kindly give us the literal meaning of the word "jumble?" its origin, or anything at all about the poor thing? What is a \*semble? He says my letter was for the greater part a jumble. Granted, for argument's sake, I, with every respect for his very general knowledge, would interpret it as a little, very little thing,—"Little things affect little minds." I thank my indulgent opponent for his coorteous opening shot—a remark which spoke the man. I thank him for his "bah!" His pan in trying to make me out a mouse I admire. "A pun is the lowest kind of wit." If his "rod" and "pickie" be comparable to his literary lash, those for whom he has prepared them will, I think, have little to apprehend. His is a mind of a most extensive range, from the most plebelan of Cornish phrases, to extracts from the orator who used to address the Athenians. My unknown is surely doing his attmost to leave a name at which the (mining) world may grow pale,—and well it may.

I beg to take my leave for the time of "A Cautious Man," and his admirers and the public, and will again retire into that privacy from whence I came, and where I would rather remain, than come forth and send a lot of contradictory letters,—a dozen lines would nearly have sufficed for the whole,—and

MINING REMINISCENCES.

Sir.,—I have been much gratified with the perusal of certain letters that have appeared in the Journal during the last few weeks, signed "A Cautious Man." "A burnt child dreads the fire," and having smrted most severely from too reably entering into mioling speculations with parties whose honesty I had not ascertained before, I found myself involved in difficulties through trusting them too freely; I was beginning to despair almost of success in such pursuits. Yet I firmly believed, and still do believe, that, as the "Cautious Man." observes in the Journal of Sept. 13. "Mining, when honesty conducted, is as legitimate a method of getting money as any other business, and with common prudence may be rendered just as safe, whilst the profits will at times be enormous." With this conviction, I still persist in my attempts, but shall be very careful with whom I connect myself in my mining adventures. I am exceedingly giad to see your correspondent, the "Cautious Man," come honestly and boldly forward and lay his views before the public, as I am sure good results will follow. At the same time, with that strict impartiality that distinguishes the Journal, you freely open your columns to discuss both sides of the question, and last Saturday I read with pleasare the letter of "Excelsior." All such discussions help to lead the initiated, who no doubt form the majority of your readers, to form their plans with a little more wisdom, and, consequently, a better prospect of success. And I need not add that all your readers are well aware that the great object of the Journal is to support the interest of honest mining. "Excelsior" speaks to the purpose and with truth when he says how brokers have to bear the attacks of those that are unfortunate. Still id onto agree with him that "Cautious Man." Man "makes "Much Ado about Nothing;" as a poor man, who invests 1001, in a mine and has not in the world more than 3001, will not think his 1001, nothing. He will, therefore, if he be a man of sense, value the c

# MINING EXPERIENCE, AND "A CAUTIOUS MAN."

MINING EXPERIENCE, AND "A CAUTIOUS MAN."

Sir,—I am sure that well-wishers of legitimate mining cannot help being obliged to "A Cautious Man" for the very able way in which he has from time to time related his various experiences, and also for the manner in which he has room time to time related his various experiences, and also for the manner in which he has volunteered his advise and opinion respecting the mining adventures that have been brought under his notice. Of course, it is not to be expected that everybody will be pleased with his remarks, as we all know that there are here and there a few disreputable people who, for the sake of a trifling gain or commission, would not care what loss they entailed on those who trusted in them, and, therefore, I am not much surprised to see one or two start up in opposition to him, and deny the allegations that he has made, and endeavour to throw a slur upon his remarks, by stating that what he has written is rubbish, and that he is making "Much Ado about Nothing."

I divide the mining fraternity into three classes—firstly, those brokers who induce their cliests to invest in uscless rubbish, purchasing the shares themselves at nominal prices, and retailing them out to those who ga, by them for adyles at almost fabilious profits; secondly, those who bring out mining speculations devoid of any hope of success, and merely for the sake of a clique of cheadiers distinuirie; and, thirdly, those who bring out good undertakings, possessing every element of success, managed by respectable men, and started for the sole purpose of benefiting the shareholders, and giving an impulse to legitimate business. With these latter, indeed, must also be classed those gentlemen who, having the discrimination and skill necessary to qualify them for their position as advisers, give the public the benefit of their opinion and judgment, and, in very many instances, with the most profitable results.

It would serve no purpose that I can see to state individual instances of mistakes made by tyro

Broker (a very apt name, for I dare say he broke the old gentleman).—"I do indeed, Sir, most heartily recommend them. I have but a few shares left, and shall very soon dispose of them."

OLD GENT.—"Very well; as you so strongly advise me to purchase them I will have 100 shares, if you think you can make up that number."

BROKER—"I will do my best to do so, Sir, and believe that you could not do better, especially as I have heard from the mine that they are digging nothing but solid ore, and the wagons can't take it away fast enough."

OLD GENT.—"Dear me! You don't say so, Sir. I really am very much obliged for your good advice. I think, if I am not trespassing too much on your kindness, I should like 200 shares, instead of 100, if you thought you could obtain them."

BROKER.—"I can't promise positively that I may be able, but I will endeavour; however, I assure you, my dear Sir, that I believe you will possess a most extraordinary property shortly."

And so, of course, it turned out to be, and so the "Victim" found out when he had to pay calls unexpected and unprovided for, that his mine of "solid ore" was a sham, and

ever, I assure you, my dear Sir, that I believe you will possess a most extraordinary property shortly."

And so, of course, it turned out to be, and so the "Victim" found out when he had to pay calls unexpected and unprovided for, that his mine of "solid ore" was a sham, and that the only thing he possessed was an exceedingly fine "water privilege."

Another man exits who never had a mine in his office that ever came to anything good, and for the simple reason that they answer his purpose sufficiently well if he can get the public, by one means or another, to subscribe for some shares, set the thing going, pay his extortionate charges and expenses, and then in six months "wind up the concern." It is these things that throw cold water upon mining, and these people who disgust persons inclined to come forward to support honest speculation; and thus it is that when a concern is started presenting every feature of success, the hard work it has to contend with, and the difficulty in disabusing people's minds that it is not a deceit and a snare is so great, it is a question whether it can be carried through, and perhaps what would have turned out a good speculation is abandoned, because a few unprincipled rascals have thrown discredit on British mining as a means of legitimate investment.

\*\*London, Oct. 7.\*\*

WHEAL UNITY, AND ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.

Sin,—If you readers are not yet itred of this matter, I am; and I have had neither time nor inclination to wade through the long letter of Mr. Hollow, in your last. One line in italics, however, struck my eye, and I read it before leaving town; it was this—"So that beyond any dispute we have one-third of the ground in question" (I hope from this that Mr. Hollow is satisfied that Unity has the other two-thirds)—and un looking a swe lines above these italics found the cause of them to be the assertion that Mr. Peters withholds from the company "Unity) his lease of one-third. Now, Sir, I have not the honour of being personally acquainted with Mr. Peters, but he is a clergyman and a gentleman; and I protest, therefore, against this libel on his character by Mr. Hollow. Mr. Peters granted his one-third to Unity years ago; the draft was approved and lease engrossed, and retained by his legal agent, who has been paid for the same, until the counterpart is returned to him. The delay with the counterpart has arisen from the difficulty in getting shareholders to consent to become leasees; but under this lease Mr. Peters has for some years been paid his one-third royalty or rent, and has given the company his stamped receipts for the same. This lease, of which no noilee of any revocation whatever has been given, either by Mr. Peters or his agent, describes the boundary to John Harvey's house in precisely the same words as Mr. Buller's lease of two-thirds.—Oct. 8.

WHEAT, UNITY AND DOCERWADNE CONSOLS

# WHEAL UNITY, AND ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.

with compassion before, has now become a secundry.—Is that "Much with a wree either a broker or a dealer, "A Cautions Man" should be wree to or not. I have neither time nor desire to go any length into the properties of the second time with any remarks relative to this second in the length of the letter of the Rev. M. N. Peters, who comes forth to recent when a person permits his animosity, or even facetioueness, to recall when a person permits his animosity, or even facetioueness, to recall with the second properties and the second properties are set of the second properties. The second properties were second to the second properties with the was one of the party that by special appointment met on the disputed ground at about noon on Monday, Sept. 15. (See Mr. Hollow from the unenvisable position in which he is pinced. This gentleman continuence of the party that by special appointment met on the disputed ground at about noon on Monday, Sept. 15. (See Mr. Hollow from the unenvisable position in which he is pinced. This gentleman continuence of the party that by special appointment met on the disputed ground at about noon on Monday, Sept. 15. (See Mr. Hollow from the unenvisable position in which he is pinced. This gentleman continuence of the party that by special appointment met on the disputed ground at about noon on Monday, Sept. 15. (See Mr. Hollow from the unenvisable position in which he is pinced. This gentleman continuence of the party that by special appointment met on the disputed ground at about noon on Monday, Sept. 15. (See Mr. Hollow from the unenvisable position in which he is pinced. This gentleman continuence of the party that by special appointment met on the disputed ground at about noon on Monday, Sept. 15. (See Mr. Hollow from the unenvisable position in which he is pinced. This gentleman continuence of the party that by special appointment on the sealing state of mind the state. The second properties were the received the state of the party that by special appointment on the disputed grou

I was not on the ground at the time appointed, and some were led to suppose that the Wheal Unity side of the case had not been fairly represented to Mr. Peters. I will not trouble you again with any remarks relative to the meeting at Mr. Davey's office—Mr. Hollow's remarks having no reference to the misrpresentation, I referred to; nor will I occupy your columns with further reference to the boundary question, than to state that others, equally as competent to give an opinion as Mr. Hollow, think very differently to him as to which of the two lines best merits the appellation of a proper and miner-like line of boundary. The question, however, is not which is a proper, but which is the line granted us? This can only be settled in a court of law, unless the Rosewarne Consols Company, with more good sense than their impetuous purser, consent to a division of the ground, and so end the dispute. I thank him for his kind expressions as to my "memory." In this particular instance he happens to be wholly at fault; but the expression of aympathy from one possibly so well aware, as he is, of the scrapes into which a constantly treacherous "memory" leads a man, is all the more valuable,—Redrath, Oct. 8.

W. H. RETNULDS.

#### SOUTH FRANCES, AND WEST BASSET.

SOUTH FRANCES, AND WEST BASSET.

Sir.,—My attention has been called to two letters from Mr. J. Y. Watson, and one from "Lex," which appeared in the three last Journals. As a West Basset shareholder, I am particularly interested in its welfare, and do not like to see it unjustly treated. It would be only a waste of words to prove that every one of Mr. J. Y. Watson's statements were "singularly incorrect," insamuch as "Lex" has already reduced them seriatims, by extracts from the documents relating thereto, with two exceptions, which are patent to everyone who has heard of the actions "Reynolds vs. Buckley," and "Lyle' relichards"—that West Basset lost the verdict in the first action, and gained it in the second. If Mr. J. Y. Watson, after visiting the West Basset office, and obtaining information therefrom, as recommended by "Lex," still per-ists in his "singularly information therefrom, as recommended by "Lex," still per-ists in his "singularly information therefrom, as recommended by "Lex," still per-ists in his "singularly information therefrom, as recommended by "Lex," still per-ists in his "singularly information therefrom, as recommended by "Lex," still per-ists in his "singularly information therefrom, as recommended by "Lex," still per-ists in his "singularly information therefrom, as recommended by "Lex," still per-ists in his "singularly information in the unfortunate dispute with its neighbour, South Frances. I cannot agree with Mr. Watson that "Lex " "has made confusion worse confounded," for never read a clearer statement of facts, corroborated by extracts from the lesses themselves, in which no "corners" whatever are mentioned, not withstanding Mr. Watson, in quoting the judgment of the Court of Error in the cause of Reynolds s. Buckley, seems unable to distinguish the difference between the evidence adduced and the question at issue; his remarks on these points are, therefore, irrelevant. The South Frances committee may print what circulars they please, but nothing they can asy will alter the expr

#### DIVIDEND MINE FOR INVESTMENT.

DIVIDEND MINE FOR INVESTMENT.

SIR,—Your columns often contain remarks on particular mines which are considered eligible for investment, but there is one which deserves notice, which has not yet been particularly alluded to—the Vigna and Clogau Gold Mines. Another quarterly dividend of 11. per share (42004), has just been paid, which alone would yield a large percentage on the shares at 304, each; but arrangements are being made for making much larger returns, by the erection of stamps. I am told that the quantity of suriforous quartz is very great, so that in a short time we may expect to see the profits considerably increased. I have been informed by some of the best and most cautious practical men who have visited the mines, that it is only the inadequate machinery which has hitherto prevented still more astonishing results than have been accomplished. The amount already divided is about 61, per share (on 4200 shares), and it would appear that this is one of those successful mines which are in their infancy, and where present investors will be handsomely repaid.—City, Oct. 8.

THE WENDRON MINES.

Six — All well-wishers to be estimate, will be mostified to beer that the mines.

repaid.—City, oct. 8.

THE WENDRON MINES.

Sin,—All well-wishers to legitimate mining will be gratified to hear that the mines in this district are in the ascendant, the improvements of late being of the greatest importance, and what is singular, those improvements have taken place in nearly all the principal mines at about the same time. The Garliddan Mink continues to open out well, the returns of the increasing, and the price of shares has advanced within three weeks from II. to 6I., an evidence of the conditioner placed by experienced speculators in the ultimate success of the mine. Where the same times the past week excellent discoveries have been made at Wheal Fat, where by a short cross-cut from the engine-shaft the main, or champion lode, has been cut as good and as large as it ever was. At Wilkins' and Tyacko's shafts a good run of rich tin ground is being opened out rapidly; the matter is an experience of the main or champion lode, has been cut as good and as large as it ever was. At Wilkins' and Tyacko's shafts a good run of rich tin ground is being opened out rapidly; the fact, this part of the mine is in a very fair way to pay its own cost, and at no distant period will do more—in a word, the success of Basset and Grylls is certain. Wendron, oncosts shares have had a great and deserved advance since the rich discovery at Bal Dees. The Wheal Valls part of TRUMPET CONSOLS continues to open up rich tin ground, and the reserves are good. At New TREVENER they are nearly ready for sinking the engine-shaft towards the 36 fm. level. TREVENER AND TREMENIERE is being got in order for better returns of tin, a new Akip-road being prepared for, and partly laid to. I hope the agents' anticipations as to their not wanting any more calls will be fully realised, but they will shad the winter a time of heavy coal bills. There is great excitement about shares in Taxwolles Mine; the wingine-shaft is sinking in a good lode of copper ore, worth 20 tons per fathom. The other points in the mine are looking remarkably well

# MINING IN THE ISLAND OF ISLAY.

MINING IN THE ISLAND OF ISLAY.

Sin,—I see a paragraph in the Journal of September 27, under the above heading, by "Londoniensis," which contains some errors, of no great import perhaps, yet, for the more truthful knowledge of your readers, better corrected. He says about twenty years ago the island passed into the hands of a remarkable individual—Mr. Morrison, of Forestreet. So far correct; not so, however, according to general report here, the sum of 900,0001, but 480,0001, as the amount of the purchase money. Again, since that time great part of the island has passed into other hands, so that it is not really Mr. Charles Morrison's in its entirety. Mr. Smith Child, of Stallington Hall, Staffordshire, about three years ago became a purchaser of a portion of it, and for which the gave, so I hear, 60,0001, and in his ground are the mines now leased by the Islay Mining Company, and from which is now being extracted harge quantities of lead ores. About 30 tans of lead and 10 tons of copper ore are to be shipped for Liverpool next week; and when we take into consideration that the mines had to be drained, and crushing and stamping machinary erected, the fact of this return in so short a space of time (12 months) cannot fail to be a matter of surprise. The moines had do the abundant prospects of success, and will, undoubtedly, surprise ere long by their returns many of your readers who any Scotch mining is all moonshine. I hope "Londoniensia" will not think that I write for the purpose merely of altering his statement, but rather that my object is to give the true facts of the case as related here.—Ballygrant, Isle of Islay.

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# OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE.

OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE.

SIR,—Some months since I wrote you a letter upon this mine, giving my opinion of its value. I am proud to say my sixty years' experience and knowledge of this district have not falled me in my old age, and I am still living to see one of our oldest and best mines ro-worked with energy, skill, and economy. It is not three months since that the place was as bare as a common and as quiet as a wilderness, now all is like a beehive. The ground covered with machinery, pitwork, and timber; the engine-shart is being widened for heavy pitwork, and the other shafts secured. On Monday it was reported that in clearing up the adit a discovery of a branch of ore had taken place. Having worked in the old bal forty years ago, I obtained permission of the agent to go underground, and sure enough there I saw between the boundary and Polkinghorne's shaft as nice a branch of gray ore as need be seen. I believe it, will lead to a large deposit; it is the nature of the mine. The work already done in so short a time, and so well, speaks for the directors, agents, and all engaged. Success must attend them, and this is the desire of all here.

\*\*A Connisman.\*\*
\*\*Marazion\*\*, Cornealit, Oct. S.
\*\*A Connisman.\*\*

# THE NORTH CARROCK MINING COMPANY.

Sir.—I am requested by the committee of the Mining Exchange to inform you that the "North Carrock" Mining Company, referred to in the Police Court on Tuesday, has never been known, dealt in, or recognised in the mining markets.

Mining Exchange, London, Oct. 8.

W. E. Johnson, Sec.

Canadian Mica.—Some fine specimens of mica have been shown to us lately, taken from these near Perth, belonging to Messrs. Holcomb and Cowan. Other specimens of this mica sent to the Great International Exhibition by this firm were considered the best shown. The mica procured in the mines near Perth, designated as the Long Point Mines, is exported by Messrs. Holcomb and Cowan to London, Liverpool, Parls, and Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where it is used for various purposes, such as windows for lanterns, deck-lights, &c., as well as in the construction of various craments. It is procured in the Long Point Mines in great abundance, which fact shows that the mineral wealth of Canada is already becoming a great source of revenue, while her yet unexplored regions may prove bereafter valuable to the geologist. Mica, as is well known, withstands the action of fire, but hardly with the same impunity as absectos, which becomes purified while remaining in the flames. Asbestos, too, is of a fibrous texture, mica being of a foliated, while the formor is far more rare. The finest variety of it was the "amianthus" of the ancients. The above mines have been worked to the depth of 8 or 10 ft., though the stratum of mica extends far below. The mica from the mines fetches 8s, sterling per 1b. In England, and has only been discovered a little more than two years ago. It is said to be almost inexhaustible in the locality above mentioned.—Kingston Wide.

Holloway's Pills—Early Means.—No part of the human machine

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—EARLY MEANS.—No part of the human machine HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—EARLY MEANS.—No part of the human machine requires more watching than the nervous system; upon it hangs health and life itself. These pills are the best regulators and strengtheners of the nerves, and the safest general purifiers. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbness, and mental apathy yield to them. They dispatch in a sammary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fuinces at the pit of the stomach, abdominat distension, and overcome both capricious appetite and confined bowels, the commonly accompanying signs of defective or deranged nervous power. Holloway's pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually sink into a nervous and debilitated state, unless some restorative, such as his pills, be occasionally applied,

# Meetings of Mining Companies.

#### WHEAL LUDCOTT AND WREY CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

As this extensive property has of late excited an un lowing facts may not be uninteresting to the shareholders, as well as to the general pub-lic. The development of Wheal Ludcott was commenced in Sept., 1852, and in Sept., 1859, the first dividend (4s. per share) was declared, the last call having been made in

lowing facts may not be uninteresting to the shareholders, as well as to the general public. The development of Wheal Ludcott was commenced in Sept., 1852, and in Sept., 1859, the first dividend (4s. per share) was declared, the last call having been made in May, 1857; the last quarterly dividend of 4s. per share was paid about twelve months tince (Oct. 16, 1861). The mine (Ludcott) is provided with a 50-in. cylinder pumping-engine, with two 18-ton boilers; a 20-in. cylinder winding-engine, with a so-ton boiler and crusher; a 36-ft. water-wheel, and extensive dressing-floors. About twelve months since the Ludcott adventurers purchased Wheal Wrey and its materials, for the sum of 3450M, the whole of which has since been paid for out of profits derived from Ludcott. The Wrey sett, which is about one mile in length and one in breadth; is provided with a 60-in. cylinder pumping-engine, with two 10-ton boilers; and a 22-in. cylinder winding and croashing engine, with a powerful crusher attached.

From the commencement of Wheal Ludcott to the present time there has been expended in labour cost the sum of 39,084L, and in materials 22,047L. There has been expended in labour cost the sum of 39,084L, and in materials 22,047L. There has been an amount of 12,150L, paid in calls. The lead ores sold have realised 54,256L, and the silver ores 14,91L. Wrey and Ludcott have each divided profits of about 10,000L.

The general quarterly meeting, which was looked forward to with the greatest interest by all the sharcholders, was held on Tuesday, at Wheal Wrey account-house, and was very numerously attended by gentlemen from all parts of the country. As the meaturement of the success of the mine was adduced—the declaration of a dividend out of the profits derived by the quarter's operations—the meeting passed off with the greatest antifaction to all parties. Among the most influence is a substantial evidence of the success of the mine was adduced—traced the success of the mine shareholders. Though the success of the success of the

By balance from last account£2115	7	4
By lead ore sold—		
Aug. 21 62t. 8c. 2q., at £17 3 6 per ton £1071 16 0		
,, 48 0 0 at 5 0 0 ,, 240 0 0		
Oct. 4 (computed) 30 0 0 at 16 16 6 , 504 15 0		
Total 140 8 2 Amount £1816 11 0		
Less over-credited on sales, April 7 and July 1 11 6 11 = £1805	4	1
By silver ores sold—	•	•
Aug. 18 1t. 1c. 1q. 231b., at £878 0 0 per ton £ 941 17 9		
" 3 14 1 11 at 380 7 0 " 1413 18 3		
95 4 7 0 44 94 9 0 0 900 7 0		
Oct. 2 (comp.) 4 0 0 0 at 382 0 0 1528 0 0		
001. 2 (comp.) 4 0 0 0 at 382 0 0 , 1528 0 0		
,30 0 0 0 at 9 12 0 , 288 0 0		
Amount£5206 5 9		
Less-Over-credited on sale July 1, and interest allowed on		
cash payments 185 2 7= £5071	3	2
Total£8991	14	7

Leaving balance in favour of the adventurers to the end of July .......£3437 18

If fins, below the 96, we have on this lode alone, in this part of the mine, 2400 fins, of ground at and above the 96, which, if estimated at the minimum valuation of 6 cwts, of lead per fin., would give a reserve of 865 tons. The silver department is equally productive and promising of continuance as it has ever been; and, whilst I see no reason to apprehend a sudden failing off in this important part of the mine, there are good reasons to expect that other deposits or silver may be found on this cross-course, in connection with both its interresceion of the east and west lodes.

Western Lode: The 60 north is extended on a branch, for the purpose of intersecting the great cross-course, and eventually the western lode. We calculate to reach the former in about 10 fins. further driving, and shall then at once drive east on the cross-course, to intersect the western lode, which we consider to be in that direction, and think in not improbable that aliver may be found on those intersections. We have, however, a sufficient object for this operation in the western lode, independently of any consideration that may be attached to the silver. The rise in the back of this level, south of No. 2 cross-course, on the western lode, is holed to the 50. The lode in the rise has produced on an average 4 cwts, of lead per fin. The 60, south of No. 3 cross-course, is at present unproductive. The stopes in the back of this level will produce 4 cwts. of lead per fin.; price for stoping, 25s. per fin. The 50 south will produce 4 cwts. of lead per fin. price for driving, 50s, per fin. The 88 south will produce 5 cwts. of lead per fin. price for driving, 50s, per fin. The 88 south will produce 5 cwts. of lead per fin.; price for driving, 50s, per fin. The 88 south will produce 5 cwts. of lead per fin.; price for driving, 50s, per fin. The 88 south will produce 6 cwts. of lead per fin. price for driving, 50s, per fin. The 88 south will produce 5 cwts. of lead per fin.; price for driving, 50s, per fin. The 88 south will produce 6 cwts.

5 ft. wide, and will produce 12 cwis. of lead per fm.; price for driving, 25s. per fathom. The lode has continued with variations of from 5 to 18 cwis. of lead per fm. for the last 25 fms., and has yet 50 fms. more to reach the Ladoott boundary, or 120 fms. to the Ladoott outlary, or 120 fms. to the Ladoott outlary, or 120 fms. to the Ladoott engine-shaft, which is not yet sunk to that depth. In addition to this improvement there are other reasons for sinking Wrys shaft; one of which is thas recently penetrated an civan, which will propably be accompanied with a change of ground under it; another reason is that the shaft contains several branches of a kindly character, containing lead, and dipping towards the lode, and will probably conjoin with and improve it before reaching a robe, a shoot of ore ground gone down in the 60, 30 fms. in length; this end is producing ore, but not to value. The stopes in back of this level will produce of e cwis. of lead per fm.; price for stoping, 50s. The stope in the back of the 84 south will produce 6 cwis. of lead per fm.; price for stoping, 10s. per fm. In bringing this lengthy report to a conclusion, I have much pleasure to inform the shareholders that at no previous period to a conclusion, I have much pleasure to inform the shareholders that at no previous period has the mine ever looked better, and also that its prospects for persistion we have now taken can be maintained for some time to come without in any way infringing on the reserves of the mine, and the improved prospects on the western lode in Ledoct, and the great extent of ground on this lode in Wheal Wray—fully one mile in length—opens out an entirely new field of operations, with prospects of more than ordinary character for success.—Robert Karary.

Mr. J. Saroestr complimented Capt. Knapp upon the lucid and elaborate report he had

with prospects of more than ordinary character for success.—ROBERT KWAPP.

Mr. J. Sangert complimented Capt. Knapp upon the lucid and elaborate report he had presented to the meeting. If, before hearing that report read, he (Mr. Sargent) was of opinion that a dividend of 10s. per share should be declared, leaving an undivided profit upon the past quarter of 1471., all he could say was that his opinion was now more than confirmed.

The Chairman thought that it would be mere in order to propose that the accounts, as presented, be allowed and passed.

Mr. PAOE (of Plymouth) had much pleasure in moving a resolution to that effect, which was seconded by Mr. Webb.

The resolution that the accounts for the past quarter, showing a profit of 25471., and balance-sheet, showing an excess over liabilities of 34571. be allowed and passed, was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. T. Sargers then proposed that a dividend of 10s. per share should be declared.

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which was seconded by Mr. Eder.

Bear and the same of the same proposed that a dividend of 10s, per share should be declared,
which was seconded by Mr. Eder.

Grant of the same proposed that a dividend of 10s, per share should be declared,
which was seconded by Mr. Edward Cooke) and himself, as it was doubtless wellknown, had taken a considerable degree of troub is natwaning the welfare of this mine,
and it afforded him peculiar gratification to see that so many shareholders from different
pasts of the kingdom had come to the mine to examine for the thread of the same pasts of the kingdom had come to the mine to examine for the members as to its position
myth. (Hear, hear.) The large number of shareholders present was, to his mind, an
evidence that mine adventures were beginning to look much more closely after their
property than in former years. (Hear, hear.) If these meetings were generally better
attended it would be a very good thing for mining in general. With reference to this
mine in particular, a great deal had been said for and against it, more especially during
stated the same pasts of the kind of the property during the same pasts of the kind of the property of the past of the past of the past of the pasts of the past of the pasts of the pasts of the past of the pasts of the pasts

mines?—Capt. KNAP? replied that he should roughly estimate the value of the silver and lead at present upon the surface at shout 2000l., mone of which was credited in the present account. (Cheers.)

Mr. P. WATSON could not imagine a much more satisfactory state of things than to have upon the floors 2000l. worth of ore in course of dressing, the whole of which was uncredited in the accounts.

Mr. S. Anoexer said the manner in which the costs and returns were made up was similar to other mines; and as profits had been realised more than sufficient to pay a dividend of 10s. per share, he should propose that a dividend of that amount be declared. The Citamiax as add it was most astisfactory to heart the remarks of Mr. Peter Watson, who had evidently given a considerable degree of attention to the matter, and had gone minutely into the commercial merits of the undertaking. It was most important that sharsholders should go commercially fatto the question, because after all it was a puns. Asharsholders should a commercially fatto the question, because after all it was a puns to the rise or fall of shares, that each sharsholder should have a correct appreciation of the value of this extensive property. (Hear.) All they, as committeemen, had to do with was the facts and figures before them; and as a profit had been made of 2947f, they could declare a dividend of 10s. per share, and at the same time increased the baiance, as compared with that at the last meeting, by 147f. As a proposition to that effect had been moved and seconded, he (the Chairman) would, unless some gentleman had an amendment to make, put the motion to the meeting.

Mr. J. TAXLON (the purser), in answer to a question, stated that after the payment of the dividend there would be a balance standing to the credit of the account of 1057?

Mr. EDWARD COCKE (of London) said it afforded thin great pleasure in being present at this meeting. After the many continction reports, amanting from the various inspecting agents, it was highly gratifying to find that

into effect?—Capt. K.NAPP naving states, and carried unanimously.

Mr. E. Cooks drew attention to the trouble and delay that had been occasioned to the manager and miners by the frequent inspections of the mine. In East Caradon and other market mines a resolution had been passed limiting the inspections to no day in the week, and with a view of bringing about the same desirable result he begged to move the following resolution:—"That, considering the great inconvenience and interruptions

of the workings of the mine during the last few months in allowing importers to go underground any day in the week, it is resolved that one day a weak he at spert to such inspections, and that Wednesdays be the only day on which the manage with the state of the control of the

#### CHARLOTTE UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the account-house Mr. PHULUPS in the chair.

montas ending outy snowed :-						
Balance last audit£171	0 4	7				
Mine cost 200	0 8	8				
Subsist advanced	2 0	0				
	4 9	4=	£1617	2	7	
Call£166	1 16	7				
Copper ore sold 140			3063	6	7	
			-	-	-	

Since writing the above report we have a good improvement, driving west from the rise put up from the 50, on the new statement to 12t. per fm.

is worth from 10t. to 12t. per fm.

The CHAIRAN stated he regretted that Mr. Hosking, their purser, was mable, indisposition, to be present. The shareholders present were aware that the object of present meeting was to examine the accounts, and to see what pregress habe been in the development, or rather re-development, or the property. The engine hab been the property of the property of the property of the property of the property. in the development, or rather re-development, of the property.

moved from Trenow, and was being placed on Charlotte engine-shaft,
see that considerable progress had been made in that respect, and the
operations were being satisfactorily prosecuted; and he trusted that the
be in that position that each shareholder would be able to congratual
the results achieved.

be in that position that each shareholder would be able to congratulate the other results archived.

A SHARRHOLDER suggested that during the re-erection of the agine at Christ proper the underground operations should be stopped.

Capt. Kendal did not think that would be very politic, seeing that the returns it the last two months had been 60 tons of ore, the average value of which was from allowed. A call of 5s, per share was made.

After some discussion, the report was received and adopted, and the accounts san and allowed. A call of 5s, per share was made.

Mr. CONDON thought the report could not be considered otherwise than satisfied.

Mr. CONDON thought the report could not be considered otherwise than satisfied to work, he fell confident would be proved by the returns.

Mr. Lanyon said that they had a good mine there was no doubt. He thought as step should be taken with regard to the arrears of calls.

Mr. Welfford urged that the purser be requested to press for payment of arrear.

The Chairman fully endorsed that opinion, for he must say that it was unjust himself and to others to pay their calls regularly, while a portion of the sharehold in a most unfavourable position. The purser could not pay the membership and the mine surfered, and the interests of the bons of the shareholders were showed to remain in arrear several calls. It was not just, for its placed those where allowed to remain in arrear several calls. It was not just, for the none surfered, and the interests of the bons of the shareholders were seriously into the mine surfered, and the interests of the bons of the shareholders were seriously into the mine surfered, and the interests of the bons of the shareholders were seriously into the mine surfered, and the interests of the bons of the shareholders were seriously into the mine surfered, and the interests of the bons of the shareholders were seriously into the mine surfered, and the interests of the bons of the shareholders were seriously into the mine surfered, and the interests of the bon

Mr. S. Hiogs could carredly see the use of a finance committee.

They had every

The Cock which the control of the co

of the existence of the existence of the firm of the f

seece in Mr. Hosking, and the books, accounts, and vouchers were open to all the barebolders at the general meetings.

Mr. Cosonex thought a finance committee would be useful in examining the accountages the meetings, and thus save much time, and also be more satisfactory when the hole of the shareholders met.

Mr. Cosonex thought a finance committee would be useful in examining the accounts included the meetings, and thus save much time, and also be more satisfactory when the whole of the shareholders met.

After some further discussion, it was resolved that the following gentlemen be appointed a feance committee—Messra. J. Phillips, R. Lanyon, Harvey and Co., and W. Wreford. Attention was drawn to a letter in the Mining Journal, of Sept. 27, signed "James Edwards," in which the writer stated that he was a shareholder in Charlotte United; but it appearing that no such name was in the share list, or ever had been, it was not thought necessary to notice the tissue of misstatements which the letter contained. A streng and unanimous condermation of such an unscrupatious attempt to injure the mine, as evidently some of those officially connected with it, was expressed.

The Charman said that it had been suggested that the meeting should authorise the potent, or innance committee, to overdraw the bank account to a limited extent, when required. The question was what sum should be fixed.

Mr. Concolus thought it would be prudent if such a step were taken.

Mr. Lawrow objected to the principle, and he had resolved never again to sanction it in any undershing in which he was interested. But he had so much confidence in this miss, and in those connected with it, that he would agree to it in this instance.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the limit to overdraw should be 600?.

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A resolution was passed to the effect that the limit to ov

he mine will begin to assume an important position.

It was resolved that Capt. Johns should be appointed agent in the room of Capt. If we salary of six guineas per month.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, when the proceedings terminated.

#### GREAT WHEAL BUSY MINING COMPANY.

ral meeting of shareholders was held at the account house, on the mine, or

 Call
 423000
 0
 0

 Copper ore sold
 3806
 19
 2

 Tin sold
 2364
 6
 10

 Arsenic sold
 29
 5
 9=
 8,901
 6
 9

Balance (debit).....£ 3,500 17 9

CHAINAM had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

I much that the debit balance was heavy, but the report just submitted would, be the that the debit balance was heavy, but the report just submitted would, be considered highly satisfactory. As a holder of 300 shares, he must confess what he had seen and heard of the property and of its prospects that he was more set to increase than diminish his interest. It would, porhaps, be in the recollection see present that some four months since it was determined to effect some important with the source four months since it was determined to effect some important

inaught, be considered highly satisfactory. As a holder of 300 shares, he must confess from what he had seen and heard of the properts and of its prospects that he was more inclined to increase than diminish his interest. It would, perhaps, be in the recollection of those present that some four months since it was determined to effect some important changes in the development of the mine, which would necessitate a considerable expenditure. So far as the operations under the new arrangement had been excluded antistactory results had been realised, and it was his confident hope that something of a far more tangible character would are long be achieved.

The SECRETARY and at the last meeting great dissatisfaction was expressed at the state of the mine, as well; as with the manager. The committee felt that unless a good feeling existed between the executive and the manager in the conducting of an extensive enterprise like freat Wheal Busy, a satisfactory result would never be brought about; and, herefore, they thought they would be consulting the interests of all concerned by appointing Capt. Trelease to conduct the affairs at the mine, subject, of course, to the confirmation or otherwise of the shareholders at a general meeting.

The report had been received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed, a resolution was passed confirming the appointment of Capt. Trolease as manager.

In answer questions from several shareholders,

Capt. Trelease stated that the run of ore from the 110 to Mathew's shaft was upwards of the sing sink to cut out the ore ground. They had commenced a winze at the bottom of the shaft they had a new shoot of ore coming in; at the last taking down of the lode made they had a new shoot of ore coming in; at the last taking down of the lode in was worth 100, per fim. The continuance of this was most timportant. By the present of the sing they were creating reserves, which, in a short time, would place the property as much better position.

M. Howard and they had a new shoot of ore coming

the commencement, and believed that Great Busy, with proper management, would become a great property. He for one thanked the committee for what they had done. The Chainkan, refering to the financial position of the company, stated that it would be necessary to make a call upon the present occasion to meet the balance standing to the debit of the account. He thought that another three months' operations would decide what further calls would be required.

Mr. Sins (the engineer), in answer to questions, stated that the engine erecting on Wheal Damsel would supply the mine with pure water in something like five weeks from the present time. He believed it would save the company some hundreds of pounds. Upon the proposition of Mr. H. Pouncs, a call of 10s, per share was made.

Mr. Harver moved the re-election of the committee, with thanks for past services. Mr. Suppless, on behalf of the committee, thanked the meeting for the compilment. He could assure the proprietors that the committee were determined to see the property conducted with economy and efficiency, and he trusted the results would prove beneficial to all parties.

oldsuces with some control of Mr. Bnown, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. E. King, the Upon the proposition of Mr. Bnown, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. E. King, the ceretary, for his unremiting exertions to promote the best interests of the shareholders. The motion was put and carried unanimously, and acknowledged in a few appropi-

raie remarks.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for his courteous conduct in the chair.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for his courteous conduct in the chair.

A vote of thanks, in acknowledging the compliment, stated that he had travelled some thing like 450 miles to attend the present meeting. He had gone through the account and had minutely examined the machinery and surface operations, and he could only state that it afforded him much pleasure in stating that everything was in an efficient state of working; and it was his belief, which was based upon the information he had collected upon the spot, that shareholders would soon be rewarded for the spirited any persevering manner with which they had continued to develope this extensive under taking. Having again thanked the meeting for the vote just passed,

The proceedings terminated.

#### MARKE VALLEY MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the White Hart, Salisbury, on Thursday, Mr. W. FAWCETT in the chair.

Leaving credit balance......£2551 15 5

The value of the August ores was added to this balance, and a divided of 1800l. (4ser share) was declared, leaving 2274l. 16s. 3d. to the credit of next account.

per share) was declared, leaving 22741, 16s. 3d. to the credit of next account.

Oct. 7.—Rose Down Lode: The winze below the 80 is muk to the 90, and is suspended until a communication is effected from that level. The midway level west, on the south part, is producing 3 tons of copper ore per fm. Marke's lode, in the 90 west, is yielding saving work. Fisher's tode, in the 90 west, is producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; in the 80 east, 1 ton per fathom. The midway, driving west, for the breadth carried is yielding 4 tons. The new lode, in the 80 west, is producing ½ ton of ore per fm., alwing varied during the past quarter from 1½ to ½ ton per fm. About 5 fms. to the south of this we have also intersected a lode about 18 in. wide, producing, when cut, 1 ton of ore per fathom. It has been driven on west 3 fms., at present unproductive. We expect in about 6 fms. further driving to intersect another lode in this cross-cut, which was the most productive where seen in the eastern cross-cut. We are putting out cross-cuts south to intersect these lodes at the midway and 90 fm. levels. Salisbury shatmen continue to make fair progress in sinking; the shaft is down about 9 fms. below the 90. The mine, on the whole, continues to look well.—J. Seconde.

Mr. Battens enquired if any material improvement had taken place during the past

The mine, on the whole, continues to look well.—J. SECCOMBE.

Mr. BATTERS enquired if any material improvement had taken place during the past quarter, and if any points of importance in the future development were likely to be reached before the next meeting?

Capt. SECCOMBE explained that one of the two lodes cut about four months ago had turned up very profitable to the company. The drivage on the lode in the quarter had never been less than ½ ton per fm., and at times worth 2 tons of good ore, and opening up ground that can be let at a low tribute. He anticipated that in about two months time they would interest a new lode in the 80 cross-cut from the new shaft, and that they would also be able to continue during the wet season to work their water-wheel, and drive the 100 nearly far enough east to come under where, above the 65, 60,000. worth of ore was raised, and which would be like opening up an entirely new mine. There were other points in the mine which he anticipated would lead to good results, in addition to their present excellent and profitable workings.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### EAST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the White Hart, Salisbury, on Thursday,
Mr. Wiltiam Fawcerr in the chair.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the White Hart, Salisbury, on Thursday,

Mr. WILLAM FAWCETT in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN inaugurated the Susiness of the meeting by congratulating the shareholders that the lode had been cut rich in the 70, and the problem solved as to the holding down of their rich course of ose; not that he ever had a single misglying on the subject. One of the ends was worth 40% to 45% per fathom, and the other 60% to 65%. The eastern end being rendered for the moment of less value than it had been by a borse, the ends were good enough for any reasonable men, and likely to improve immediately. He had heard Capi. Clynno, of South Caradon, say that on occasions the ends in that mine had not been worth twopence, but no one on that account thought of selling South Caradon shares, they knew they would soon come in again. In East Caradon they had driven of South of the sou

Leaving credit balance.....£ 2,878 2 7

now presents.—JAMES SECOMBE.

Captain SECOMBE explained that the costs during the past quarter had been increased by the erection of the new engine-house, which would not come against them in the present. He expected that the new lode would be cut in the 70 in less than three months, when he was satisfied that a good course of ore would be met with.

Mr. West said he wished to hear something about the lodes that would be worked from the new shaft.

Capt. SECOMBE further explained that there were 9 or 10 lodes to be seen from this part of the mine, and that when the shaft was sunk to the 20 under adit it was his in-

Capt. SECOMME for their explained that such that 20 under adit it was his inpart of the mine, and that when the shaft was sunk to the 20 under adit it was his intention to drive out and cut them.

The Chairman proposed that a dividend of 20s, per share be declared, and that the accounts be printed and circulated among the shareholders, which was adopted.

Mr. Fawcerr stated that, in his opinion, the time had come when the services of Capt. Secombe should be recognised, by an expression of the feeling of the shareholders towards him. He had known him intimately for upwards of 20 years, during which long period his exertions had been unremitting, and his economy and ability in management in their hour of adversity and trial, as well as in their prosperity, was beyond all praise; his esteem for him as a manager and a man were alike of the highest order, and he had the greatest possible pleasure in proposing that a sum of 501, each be presented from East Caradon and Marke Valley Mines, to be expended in the purchase of a piece of plate, to be given at the next quarterly meeting.

Mr. Lambert, his oldest acquaintance in the room, and original associate in the working of Marke Valley Mine, seconded the proposition, and corroborated all that the Chairman had stated. The proposition was carried by acclamation.

Capt. Seconder replied, that he had been mainly assisted by the Chairman, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Squarey, and others, that he had only done his duty, and was very proud of the results.—Mr. Bartens proposed a voic of thanks to the Chairman, which terminated the proceedings.

[For continuation of Meetings of Mining Companies, see page 701.]

Santa Barbara.—We are requested to state, with reference to the enquiries in last week's Journal, that the reason of there being such a disparity between the market value of the St. John del Ray and the Santa Barbara is obvious. The former has been working by an English Company for more than thirty, years, and has now in operation about 132 stamps-heads, yielding the enormous produce quoted in the Mining Journal. The latter is quite a new company, and has but now taken the mine from the Brazilians, who left but little crushing power on the mine. When the mine is in better working order it may show a nearer comparison with St. John del Rey.

TRACTION ENGINES.—Mr. Jesse Lee, Leicester, proposes to fix the traction whels upon an axie in the centre of the boiler, so that the boilers may be kept level with greater facility when the engine is going up hill.

# Mining Correspondence.

#### BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ATLAS MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—John Warren, Oct. 8: White's shaft is down 11 feet under the 25: the lode here is well defined, and worth 20%, per fathom for the length of the shaft, 9 feet; the ground is still very hard for sinking. The lode in the 25 fm. level east we have a slight improvement, and, I believe, from the present appearance, that we are on the point of another splice of tin, as the lode is forming a leader of mundie and spar, spotted with a little yellow copper ore, and letting out more water. The lode in the stope in the back of the 25 east is without any alteration, still producing splendid work for tin, worth 25%, per fathom. I intend, during next week, putting four men to drive the 20 fm. level west, on the back of the great from course, which is gone through the lode between the 20 and the 25; this being maiden ground from the surface, we may expect some rich shoots of tin in that direction. Why I propose doing this is, because the course referred to is very hard, and has greatly disordered the lode between the two levels. I calculate that we have now at surface 5 tons of tin, and I hope to get a batch to market next month. The smith is preparing iron-work for the permanent line of flat-rods, which we shall require as soon as we reach the 35 fm. level.

BAGTOR—W. Howking, Oct. 8. The applies. Appl. Com. Devict Learn level, a surk-leaf surk-learn level.

work for the permanent line of nat-rous, which we make a value to the 35 fm, level.

BAGTOR.—W. Hoeking, Oct. 8: The engine-shaft, on Quick Beam lode, is sunk to the adit level, and the men are now engaged in timbering the same. In the adit end, going east on this lode, the yield of tin is equal to what it has been for several weeks past. The adit level, driving west on Prosper iode, is without alteration. The masons have nearly completed the building of the pit, and the carpenters will be able to commence erecting the 60-feet wheel in the course of a few days. All other works are progressing well.

going east on this lode, the yield of tin is equal to what it has been for several weeks past. The adit level, driving west on Prosper tode, is without alteration. The massons have nearly completed the building of the pit, and the carpenters will be able to commence erecting the 60-feet wheel in the course of a few days. All other works are progressing well.

BEDFORD UNITED,—Jas. Phillips, Oct. 7: The tode in the 130, east and west of Hooper's winze, is 15 in. wide, suproductive. The lode in the 130 west is 2 feet wide, producing nothing to value. The tode in the 16 west is 18 in. wide, poor. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 3½ tons per fm. The lode in the 100 west is 2 feet wide, saving work. The lode in the 90 west is 18 in. wide, producing stones of cre. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 4 tons per fm. The lode in the 50 seats is 18 in. wide, unproducive. The stopes in the 47 and 55 cast are yielding 2½ and 2 tons per fm.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, Oct. 8: We are making good progress in sinking the engineshaft now, and doing all we can to see the bottom of the mine in as little time as possible. We have soud 8 fms. more to sink.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Oct. 7: Main Lode: The stopes west of old whim-shaft, in the back of the adit level, are still producing good work. We have lengthened these stopes some fathoms westward, and it is just the same quality work throughout. This tin ground is going west, and in whole ground. We thought it advisable to drive a few fathoms in this direction; we have sirven about 2 fathoms, and in cutting through the lode we find it full? Feet wide, all saving work. Large quantities of stuff to surface with much less cost. I hope this will be completed by the end of another week. No situration in the other parts of the mine, after another sampling you may expect larger returns.

BRONFILDYD UNITED.—J. Lester, Oct. 9: Our pay and setting-day was on Saturday last, when the following bargains were set:—The 40 to drive west, by eight men, at 80s, per fm.; the doe contin

not so large as it has been such as the progress slow.

CARADON HILL.—F. Pryor, Oct. 3: We have not met with a lode or branch in the addit cross-cut, north of Page's shaft, since the last report. The addt end, east of Page's shaft, on Davey's lode, is considerably improved, now being 1 ft. wide, composed of green carbonate, and mixed up with red oxide of copper; and, so far as indications go, time is only required to corroborate my opinion, although tolerably sanguinely expressed, of this

only required to corroborate my opinion, although toterably sanguinely expressed, v. 100 mine some time since.

CEFN CLICEN,—Wm. Davies, Oct. 9: The whole of our operations for the present are confined to the engine-shaft, and Susan's at att. The engine-shaft, sinking below the the 96, is hard for progress; the lode is not so broad as for some time past, it is at present I ft. wide, with a little ore intermixed throughout. In the 96 yard level, driving east, the lode is 4 ft. wide, with small apost of ore, but notenough to value. The 96 yard level east is hard for progress, worth ½ ton of lead per fathom. The 32 yard level driving west, is hard for progress, worth ½ ton of lead per fathom. The 32 yard level driving west, is hard for progress, and producing a little ore. We have cleared and secured Susan's shaft to the back of the 100 yard level, and have commenced putting in the silde, which we expect to complete by the end of the month. We have sold 4 tons of ore this day.

he silde, which we expect to complete by the content of the castern, driving on the course of ore this day. MINERA.—W. Davies, Oct. 9: In the eastern, driving on the course of he lode, the dark limestone has come in on the footwall, strongly intermixed with spar, the western driving is a little harder for progress than formerly, composed of limestone, par, and shale.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, Oct. 9: The winze sinking below the 20 is for the rosent suspended, on account of much water. The 32 east is set to six men at 81, per athorn, the men to pay for drawing and landing; the lode is letting out a large quantity of water, and I have no doubt will soon drain the winze. The stopes in back of the

present suspended, on account of much water. The 32 cast is set to six men at 84, per fathom, the men to pay for drawing and landing; the lock is letting out a large quantity of water, and I have no doubt will soon drain the winze. The stopes in back of the 32 are not yet re-set.

CROOKHAYEN.—II. Thomas, Oct. 6: Last Saturday being the monthly settling for the present month, I beg to advise you of having sett the following bargains:—The engine-shaft to sink under the 60, to nine men, at 134, per fathom—sunk last month 2 fms. 5 ff. 7 in.; present depth of shaft under the 60 fm. level 5 fms. 4 fr., and more would have been sunk but for a week being consumed in patting in timber, &c., of which I apprised you last week. A great and visible change in the ground is taking place in the bottom of the shaft, and judging from appearances, I think we are near a good lode, and I hope shortly to be able to report that such is the case. The 60 cross-cut, south from the engine-shaft, is set to six men, at 54, per fathom; driven the last month 4 fas. 4 ft. 8 in., the present end being now from the shaft 8 fathoms 4 feet 8 in. The ground in the end is nearly of the same character as last reported—a very kindly-looking killas, interspersed with more mica than usual. The men are working satisfactorily, and for the last month have earned fair wages.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—H. Cowling, Oct. 8: We continue to drive on the course of the lode at the adit level; appearances continue as last reported. We have also begun to drive at the foot of the hill, but cannot say much about the lode at present.

CUDDRA.—F. Peckey, E. Dunstan, Oct. 9: Walker's shaft is sunk? Tathoms 2 feet below the 75. The ground in the shaft is still favourable for sinking. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 75, west of the shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 4 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks. We expect to complete the cutting out the killas under the lode from the bottom of the 75. by the end of next week. We shall then commence cutting out the lode at this point to prove

progressing most favourably.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Nelll, Oct. 7: George and Charlotte in the deep addle level east the lode is 4 fect wide, and worth 6 tons of ore per fm.; driving west at this level the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the stopes in the state of the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the stopes in the state of the st

In the deep adit level east the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth 6 tons of ore per fm.; driving west at this level the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the stopes in the bottom of the midway the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. — William and Mary: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 22, the lode is worth 6 tons of ore per fm.— The part of the per shaft is a feet wide, and worth 3 tons of ore per fm.— The 22 east the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 22 east the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, Oct. 8: The product from the end to the east of cross-course, in the 88, consists of mundie, fluor-spar, and can, which is impregnated with rich yellow and peacock copper ore; the can and fluor-spar are broken from the end in lumps exceeding 1 owt. Greater indications than the end presents at this point for producing large quantities of copper ore ere long, cannot possibly be. The great flow of water hitherto in the 88 now gradually subsides, which results in the rapid increase of water in the 100. The end proceeded with to the east of the engine-shaft, on the face of the great north lode, towards the cross-course in the 100, is progressing very satisfactorily; the distance driven is 7½ fms. The cross-cut to the west of shaft, in this level, is composed of capel, spar, and mundie. I have reason to expect that the ground at this point will become more easy for driving.

EAST BRONFLOYD.—U. Williams, Oct. 3: The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing favourably; the lode is looking very excellent, and producing a fair amount of silver-lead ore. The lode in the 10, east of engine-shaft, is not looking quite so well for the last day or two; this has been occasioned by a cross joint of easy falling in with the lode at righ

are basily engaged making the woodwork for the pumping-rods. The walls of the grasher-house are built to the height of the beams, and the beams prepared, and Mr. Freen's men are engaged in making the shaft-wheel for the same. Upon the whole, the mine is looking well, and the surface work is progressing favourably.

EAST CARN BEEA.—T. Gianville, J. Scholar, Cet. 8: New Lode: In the 50 west the lode is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the wines sinking below the 50 the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom.—South Lode: In the rise in back of the 40 the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom.—South Lode: In the rise in back of the 40 the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in back of the 40 the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in back of the 40 the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The other parts of the mine are much as usual.

EAST CLOGAU.—Capt. Roberts, Cet. 4: St. David's Lode: No. 2 level is still presenting the most promising appearance, being 3 to 4 ft. wide, embedded in a most beautiful stratum of clay-state, or killia, composed of mundle and quarts, of a very favourable description for the perceious metal—it is an excellest lode at so shallow a depth. No. 1 level, on St. David's lode, has presented no visible improvement during the week.—St. Jame's Lode: The lode in No. 2 level is from 8 to 9 ft. wide, spotted with copper throughout; the end is very hard and spare for driving at present, but the indications are anch as to leave no doubt on my mind but that a highly productive lode will be the result of driving this end before long. Weare pushing on as fast as we can with cutting the open lobby, to commence a level on St. John's lode.

EAST DELABOLE.—G. Pethick, Oct. 9: During the month we have raised and made about 113 tons of slate and flooring slats, which when put on board at Bocassite will be worth about 240L, leaving a nett profit on the month of about 95L. We have shipped worth about 240L, leaving a nett profit on the month of about 95L. We have shipped

AST DELABOLE,—G. Pethick, Oct. 9: During the month we have raised and made at 11s tons of slate and flooring slabs, which when put on board at Boscastle will be the about 260., leaving a nett profit on the month of about 26f. We have shipped first cargo, which has given full satisfaction to the purchaser. The quarries have atly improved at present, producing an average quantity of 10 tons per day of alate flooring slabs, of large size and good quality, with every prospect of further imvement as the depth increases. We have upwards of 200 ft. of slate rock above the of of the sea, open to the extent of 250 feet in length, with an increasing breadth of m 70.0.180.

and flooring siate, of large size and good quality, with every prospect of further improvement as the depth increases. We have spawards of 200 ft. of siate rock above the level of the sea, open to the extent of 250 feet in length, with an increasing breadth of from 70 to 180 ft.

EAST MARGARET.—R. James, W. Williams, Oct. 9: The engine-shaft is 6 fms. 3 ft. below the 77. The engine lode in the 77 east is worth 61. per fm. In the 77 wast, the bode is worth 81. per fathom. Berriman's icde, in the 77 west, is worth 81. per fathom. In the 67 west, the lode is worth 71. per fm.) and ground soft for opening. In the winse in bottom of the 57 the lode is worth 101. per fm.; this, and the level under is still laying open tin ground that will work at one-third tribute. In the 57, both east and west, the lode is producing low price tinstuff. The tribute, on the whole, is quite equal to our last report.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Oct. 4: In Hallett's shaft the lode is 14 in. wide, worth 181. per fm. In the 55 east the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 51, per fm.; I think the top trice plant of the lode is south, and have put the men to drive through the horse to prove it. In the stope over this level the lode is worth 142, per fm. In the 55 west the lode is one-did and producing the worth 201, per fm. In the 55 west the lode is one-did and the superior of further improvement. We have holed the rise over this level to the stope below the 43, and have commenced to stope where the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 151. per fm. In the wastern winze, below the 43, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 151. per fm. In the worth 201. per fm., with a prospect of further improvement. The west of the prospects of the mine are good.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, Oct. 4: The 40 east looks rather better than last week, and the lode altogether is exceedingly promising. There is also a branch in the north side of the end, which yields good work for lead. There is no alteration in either of the cross-cuts—both are being pushed on as fast as possible.

EAST W

ainking below the 35 fm. level west has improved for tin, but we cannot say anything about it at present.

EAST WHEAL MARTHA.—J. Richards, Oct. 9: The lode in the additive great of the engine-shaft, is of the same promising character as for some time past; leaving no room to doubt of its becoming a very productive and profitable one on being lairly and effectually prosecuted.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Oct. 8: At Homersham's shaft the ground is favourable for sinking below the 120 fm. level. The ground in the 120 fm. level or seven the past of the open control is favourable for sinking below the 120 fm. level. The ground in the 120 fm. level cross-cut north is favourable for progress; the branches intersected contain capel, munde, and rich yellow copper ore, of a promising character. In the 120 fm. level cast, on the south part of the lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of capel, mundle, &c.; the ground is favourable for progress. In the 110 fathom level cast, on the south part of the lode, composed of quarks, mundle, and a little copper ore; the lode having taken a turn in a south direction has become less productive; by present appearances it will soom improve. The 110 fm. level, west of Soper's cross-cut, is improved, and produces 2 tons of good copper ore per fathom. In the 110 fm. level, east of Fewin's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the part of the lode cannot have a south direction and the lode in the lode is a feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, and rich stones of grey copper ore—a promising looking lode. In the 88 fathom level east, the lode is an it into north is feet, composed of capel, quartz, mundle, and produces in places good stones of yellow copper ore. In the 66 fm. level east, the cross-cutting of the lode in the lode is an into north in the sea comething of the lode in the will be lode in the lode in

cast lode, its incomparison on the same lode. The tribute department is much the same as last reported. We are progressing with everything as fast as we possibly can in connection with the mine.

GARREG.—Wm. Sandoe, Oct. S: In the end going west from No. I stope, in back of the 20, the lode is 3 ft, wide, principally composed of lime, clay, &c., with occasional lumps of lead ore. The lode in the end going east from No. I stope is 2 ft. wide, producing splendid lumps of solid ore, and presenting an exceedingly promising appearance. The lode in the end, going west from south shaft, is just as when last reported on, producing a mixture of ore, and looking very kindly. In clearing up the loid shaft westward we found in the past few days some fine lumps of ore in the rubbish, some of \( \frac{1}{2} \) cwt.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, Oct.4: This being our monthly setting—day, the following bargains were let:—The 35 west to drive by four men, stont 2 fms., at 51. los, per fathom. The lode in this end is 4 ft. wide, composed of flockan, spar, mundic, and yellow copper ore, worth of the latter 1\( \frac{1}{2} \) copper fm.—a very kindly lode. The stopes in the back of this level (36), by eight men, stent the month, at 51. 5s, per fm.; the lode still continues good, and yields its usual quantity of ore, varying from 4 to 8 and 10 tons per fathom; but our facilities for working it are not so good, therefore we purpose to lengthen on the ore ground a fow fathoms further west, after which being done, put in stuli and on the ore ground a fow fathoms further west, after which being done, put in stuli and other necessary timber, in order to follow the ore more advantageously in height, &c. other necessary timber, in order to follow the ore more advantageously in height, &c. other necessary timber, in order to follow the ore more advantageously in height, &c. other necessary timber, in order to follow the ore more advantageously in height, &c. other necessary timber, in order to follow the ore more advantageously in height, &c. other ne

the natural necket respiratory. In the case of the post of the black of the state o

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Oct. 8: The lote in Lyle's shaft, sinking below he 140, is worth 761, per fm. No alteration in any other part of the mine since last re-orted. We shall sample 100 tons of tinstuff on Tue-z'ay next.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Oct. 9: The lode at Hobler's shaft is fit. wids, composed of quartz, flookan, peach, oxide of iron, mundic, and good stones copper ore; good progress is being made, and we hope to reach the 92 by the time reviously named. The lode in the stope in the 80, east of the winze, is more producuctive than for some weeks past.

4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, flookan, peach, oxide of iron, mundic, and good stones of copper ore; good progress is being made, and we hope to reach the 92 by the time previously named. The lode in the stope in the 80, east of the winze, is more productive than for some weeks past.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Vivian, N. T. Miners, T. George, Oct. 8: The cross-cut in the 95 is driven north of Harvey's engine-shaft 8 fms., driving by skx men, at 91, per fm. The lode in the 18-bit of viving cast, is worth 18-bit of the 18-bit of th

one per lathom. This looks well for extending the 20 yard level castward, as there is undoubtedly a great deal of excellent ore ground in that direction. The 65 cross-cut still progresses as fast as the nature of the ground will admit, but no change worthy of notice has taken place during the past month. In the 47 yard level, going west from No. 1 shaft towards the new Rake east and west lode, the ground is still of the same kindly appearance as for some time past. We have not seen the lode as yet, but are daily expecting to do so. The 80 yard level west, which we have just started from the whim-shaft, looks exceedingly promising, and yields fine stones of ore occasionally. Our prospects have improved during the past month.

GWYDYR PARK.—Capt. Smyth, Oct. 9: No lode taken down in Gwydyr Park adit this week; therefore, I cannot see any change since my last report. In Gwayn Liffon adit we have cut a small branch about 4 inches wide, underlying east, composed of spar, blende, mundic, and lead ore, and I expect the red lode is not far distant. HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Oct. 7: The lode in the rise in back of the 50, west of the eastern engine-shaft, the lode is about 6 in. wide, composed of quartz, capel, mundic, and stones of copper ore occasionally. In the 30, west of the eastern engine-shaft, the lode is about 6 in. wide, composed of principally of capel.—West Hawkmoor: We have just intersected a small cross-course, but have not yet cut into the lode on the western side thereof. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, quartz, mundic, spots of yellow copper ore, and produces a fair average quantity of tin ore. HINGSTON DOWN.—T. Richards, Oct. 8: The ground in the 110 west is much improved, and the lode become more perous, but for the present it is not appeal, the cast of the produces of the produces to each agas of ore, Hockleri's cast.

mundle, spots of yellow copper ore, and produces a fair average quantity of tin ore. HINGSTON DOWN.—T Richards, Oct. 8: The ground in the 110 west is much timproved, and the lode become more porous, but for the present it is not so productive, now worth 201, per fm. The 100 west produces occasional good stones of ore. Hocking's stope, in back of this level, is worth 251, per fathom. Rogers's stope, in back of ditto, is worth 302, per fm. The lode in the 85 west is producing a little ore, and in its general character very promising. Edd's stope, in bottom of this level, is worth 301, per fathom. Hosking's stope, in bottom of ditto, is worth 302, per fathom. Hosking's stope, in bottom of ditto, is worth 181, per fm. The rise in back of the 85, against Bailey's engine-shaft, is worth 202, per fm. There is no change in any other part of the mine are looking better than hitherto. We have made a fine discovery in the back of the 35, going east in whole ground, and we are of opinion that it is a continuation of the same shoot of ore we had in the back of the 45 fm. level.

— S. James, Oct. 8: I have seen the rise in the 35 east this morning, and am happy to inform you the lode is equally as rich as it was yesterday, worth from 251, to 302, per fm. You must bear in mind there is no level driven over the above-named point east. LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Methereil, Oct. 7: The ground in the cross-cut driving south at the 36 cest is without any material change since our last report, being light-coloured killas, traversed with small branches of mundic, peach, and ore, saving work. The lode in the rise above the back of the 41 west is 1 R. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and ore, saving work. The lode in the rise above the back of the 44 west is 1 R. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and ore, saving work. The lode in the rise above the back of the 44 west is 1 R. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and ore, saving work. The lode in the rise above the back of the 44 west is 1 R. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and ore, sa

been taken down during the past week. The lode in the rise above the back of this level is 4 ft. wide, consisting of ore and mundle, worth of the former 6 tous, or 181, per fm. The tribute department continues to yield much the same as usual. No change in the ground in the new shaft.

— J. Metherell, Oct. 9: We firmly believe the lode in the rise east is to the north of the 20, of which we will duly inform you, which is of great importance.

LONG RAKE.—F. Evans, Oct. 8: The prospects of this mine continue the same as last reported. The 60 east is opening stoping ground for lead ore. The 70 east is in a very strong lode, worth 1 ton per fm. for lead, and the 70 west 15 ewts. The 60 west has a meat promising lode in it, and we may expect lead there shortly, as there is a run before this end. The stopes produce their small quantity, and we shall sell to-morrow 22 tons of good quality lead ore. The tributers are working therein the usual way, leaving a decent profit to the company or the quantities raised. More could be raised if a new shaft were sunk on the property.

LOWER PARK.—W. Davies, Oct. 9: The eastern shaft is going down satisfactorily; we are at the depth of 21 yards. The 26 yard level, in the office shaft, is not looking so well as last reported on. The cross driving north from the office shaft, is unpended for the present. The 40 yard level, driving west from Stuart's shaft, is producing a little ore, but not enough to value. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, Oct. 4: We have not forked the water quite so cariy as anticipated, in consequence of the hardness of ground cutting for the road breaking the angle at the 20, which is now complete, and the engine forking well; now down to the 38. The men will be kept working 12 hours' cores, night and day, to do the work in the shaft, as fact as possible.

shaft as fast as possible.

MERLLYN.—W. Sandoe, Oct. 8: In the 20, going south from the new shaft, the lode as arber improved in appearance during the past week, and is now producing a good aixture of lead ore. The 20 north is driving on a very kindly lode, which will produce rom 4 to 5 cwts, of lead ore per fm.; in the bottom end, going south from the shaft, the deat present is rather poor for lead ore; the bottom end north looks better, and is now producing good dressing work for the washing-floors. The dressing and other work on he mine goes on regularly. We sampled yesterday a small parcel of ore, 3½ tons, for MICHELL.—We shade.

MICHELL.—Wm. Sandoe, Oct. 8: The water continues to be rather quick at the new

was the case in the 120, but in the 130 tin did not make to the slide by 4 fm. 140 the lode was poor 8 fms. before it reached the slide, when the lode began the 130 and 140, and slitered its direction, by turning off more northesty; the flexions are presenting themselves in the 150, and it is doubtful if they the more tin between the 150 end and the slide; they may meet with short has more tin between the 150 end and the slide; they may meet with short has nothing very rich. It must be remembered that no tin to value has been the slide; the slide has so disordered the lode that it is a difficult matter to an have driven 45 fms. cast of the slide in the 120, and 20 fms. cast of it is the 150 are the slide in the 120, and 20 fms. cast of it is the 150 are rearry exhausted. They have a noierably good plece of tin ground in 130 are nearly exhausted. They have a tolerably good plece of tin ground in 130 are nearly exhausted. They have a tolerably good plece of tin ground in 150 are tolerably good plece of the 150, but seeing that it will take a year and a half being 600. during the last four months, and will not do better, at the present price the next four months, and cannot see any probability of profits.

NORTH DOLOATH.—J. Vivian, J. Paull, Oct. 4: The engine-shaft is no below the 47; lode 35 ft. wide, worth 3. per fm., and looks likely to further. In the 47 cast the lode is 27 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of yellow copper ore next to drive at 51. per fm. In the 47 weet the lode is 35 ft. whice, congenia as et to drive at 51. per fm. The add tevel, on the north lode, is without to notice; set to drive at 51. per fm. The add the level, on the north lode, is without to notice; set to drive at 51. per fm. The add they, on the north lode, is without to notice; set to drive at 51. per fm. The add they, on the north lode, is without to notice; set to drive at 51. per fm. The add they, on the north lode, is without to notice; set to drive at 51. per fm. The add they, on the north lode, is without to notice; set to drive at

set to drive at 24, 108, per 1m. The suit ever, on the instal 100s, in a to notice; set to drive at 11, 28, 6d, per fathom. We expect to sampl 12 tons of copper ore.

NORTH JANE.—J. Evans, Oct. 8: Kerr's shaft is now down 8 a set at 201, per fathom; lode is small, but tinny. In the 20 end, driving is 3 feet wide, worth 13!, per fathom. We have set to rise in the bac communicate it with the 10 for ventilation. In the 10 end, driving 32 feet big, worth 10!, per fathom. We have five pitches working of 11s. 6d. in 14., and men getting fair wages. We have again samp puted at 30 tons. Looking at the mine throughout, our propects are NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Oct. 7: The engine-shaft now dow below the 38; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons of leaf a show an exceedingly promising, as well as improving, appearance, is 8 fathom level, driving on the western part, does not look so wall ported on.

ported on.

NORTH MINERA.—Oct. 9: The 45 yard level east is worth for lead or should per fathom; the stope in back is worth 261. per fathom. The cross driving nertical quite so good; worth about 10f. to 12f. per fathom. The caunter lode, driving as is looking as well as ever; worth from 30f. to 40f. per fathom. The 15, east of this shaft, is worth about 12f. per fathom. The cross driving north-west of this shaft, is worth about 12f. per fathom. The cross driving north-west of this shaft, is worth about 12f. per fathom. The cross driving north-west of this shaft, is worth about 12f. per fathom. The cross driving north-west of this shaft, is worth about 12f. per fathom. The cross driving north-west of this shaft, is worth about 12f. per fathom.

level west is now nearly complete as regards timeering, ant-pres, ec. Our of progressing satisfactority.

NORTH NANT-Y-MWYN.—J. Williams, Oct 7: The men are still ge lead ore by stripping down the sides of the lode in the level in the wood, structions to-day for them to go and cut a place to hang a tackle in the still that we may resume the sinking of the old shaft, where I hope to meet

that we may resume the sinking of the old shaft, where I hope to men wing.

School of the PRIFILIALY—G. Richard, Cel. 7. The lode in the present end dust north has greatly improved. In the 15 wouth the tode has a borne of him and all the provided of the

hay soon week of James's sheet of James'

and intersection of the state o

set the south lode. The lode in the 40 west is 2 ft. wide.

ND BACHEIDDON.—E. Davies, Oct. 7: The engine-shaft goes e 30. I have made arrangements to sink it down to the 45 at once, pleated before the winter frosts sei in to stop us. We have driven up-he 30 cross-cut, and shall have a stage and tackle at that depth, to si; I trust this will meet with your approbation, as we shall save it. After another month we shall go on with the cross-cut, which both levels will be in the lode about the same time. The stopes in west are productive. The ends of the 15 west are productive. The as a string of ore. The 15 cast is getting wor, and has spots of ore east end has been driven as far as the flat, up to which point the In the backs above this driving we are breaking some good ore, better ore in going down in bottom of the level than any part. The Our floors are well filled with stuff, and the dressing goss on relow that the better ore we have in the 15 and 10 west and 70 east

early. He just now that the better ore we have in the 15 and 10 west and 70 east seriable.

ITEL ZMAR.—J. Cock, Oct. 6: The lode in the adit end, west of the cross-ent, striked and looking very promising. The driving of the cross-cut southward was a received and looking very promising. The driving of the cross-cut southward looking the past week. We shall commence to sink Ellen's shaft below the series startly, when a full report will be given of the operations and prospects.

205EWARNE UNITED—E. Carthew, Oct. 9: St. Aubyn's shaft is sunk to the 100, as we shall set to-morrow to drive east and west. In the 90, cast and west, there is a dwarf startly. The Development of the control of the

ine captain here to-day, and inspected the mine uncorground and a section by pleased with our prospects.

3A.Y.—William Thomas, Sept. 27: The engine-shaft is sunk below the 26: this month, 2 fms. I ft. 4 in.; and I have much pleasure in stating that one 6 ft. wide, consisting of soft friable spar, carbonate of lime, and fine it is by far the most promising lode I have yet seen below the deep adit in continued by ten men. The 8, west of No. 9 winze, has been driven this 5 ft. 3 in.; the lode consists of flookan, spar, and strong greens; and I exsoon have an improvement in this end—set to four men, at 40s, per fm. isouth, in the 8, has been driven this month 5 fms. 0 ft. 11 inches—set to 50s, per fm. In this end we have passed through some sparry branches attaining nice bits of malachite. I think, therefore, that we must be getting

the loce.

t of the lode for 3 ft., wide is more or less impregnated with metal. I can a with the control of the bearing part, which formerly produced with in the surface digging. I beg to suggest, and it is my firm opinion, that out the shaft with hand-power, and when the bottom has been reached, and the lode ascertained, then, if favourable, we might safely incur the expense VEIN.—E. Burn, Oct. 9: We have driven 8 fms. 3 ft. south from the engine-ed is much easier for driving, and if it continues we shall hole to the water The lode is just the same as when I wrote last. We are getting on as well fit the other works, all depending on the castings. I am promised the research week, so I have no doubt we shall be all right to work by Saturday week. WOOD.—W. Hosking, Oct. 8: The engine-shaft on No. 2 lode is now sunk below the II fm. level; the fods still continues to improve, being about e. carrying two well-defined walls, and producing copper on the north part fool in width—saving work. The lode is looking more cheering than for sat, and, from present indications, a further improvement may be expected

BROOK.—J. Reynolds, Oct. 3; The sinking and stoping No. 1 winze is yieldead and copper; the part of lode standing above the winze is 15 feet wide, conanches of silver-lead throughout. Nantumpeth level is more favoumble for
mel letting out a stream of water, thus proving that we are nearing the lode.

6. Redge, Oct. 5: We are sinking and stoping in No. 1 shaft by nine mon. The
stopes are producing lead and copper—good work for the crusher. The lode
in sinking. The stope in the open cutting is yielding silver-lead of excellent
Nantumpeth level continues much the same for driving; we foily expect to
use lode here before long, and have no doubt it will prove very valuable. We
research and the continues much the same for driving; we foily expect to
use lode here before long, and have no doubt it will prove very valuable. We
research and the stope of th

sharp accumentation. The second section is all orders and every thing probability amplies and to inform you the work is all set, and everything probability amplies ampling. I am glad to inform you the work is all set, and everything probability for a good mine.

INDIOE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Oct. 9: In Stancombe's cross-out south, at a stance of the second stance of the lock have been met with, and foot wide, and the second 8 inches wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, is like ore, the water issuing therefrom is also highly charged with copper. The set is still being continued, the ground being both congenial and easy for progress, as is, was of John's cross-out, on the south part of the lode, he lode is I foot wide, set is still being continued, the stones of good quality ore. In Gilbert's cross-out, at it set of the castern shaft, towards the tin lode, the ground is easy of explorations of the season shaft, towards the tin lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 30, west of the last of the lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 30, west of mine-shaft, on the main lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, consisting of quartz, cossan, is main portion of black oxide of copper. In the 20, east of the eastern shaft, and a limiting rise, on the north part of the main lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, company the stance of the castern shaft, and a limiting rise, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 18 inches wide, and of quartz, capel, and gossan.

ed on.

NVER.—E. Chegwin, Oct. 7: In the 124, driving west of flat-rod shaft
wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore, worth 10%, per fm. In the 124,
be flat-rod shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore,
and ground favourable for driving. In the 10% driving east of flatle is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore, worth 5%, per fm. Our tribute

of Morriès engine-shaft, lis without any particular change since is terported upon. The list is in the roll aft, its without sharp company of the size for mn to stope the back of the 70 cast to prove a piece of ground which at a same telescope the back of the 70 cast to prove a piece of ground which at a same tiet on tribute. No alteration to notice in any other part of the mine. If Samot iet on tribute. No alteration to notice in any other part of the mine. If Society of the mine of the same tiet of the mine. The same tiet of the mine of the same tiet of the mine. The same tiet of the mine of the same tiet of the mine of the same tiet of the

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pliances. As we clear the levels we are continually laying open excellent tin ground, which will pay well to work on trioute. By the end of this year I expect to be returning a good lot of tin monthly. The mines are looking first-rate.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Oct. 9: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 144 fm. level, the lode is improving in value, and worth 104, per fm. for copper ore. There is no improvement in the 144 end west. The winze sinking below the 134 fm. level west is worth 104, per fm. The lode in the 134 end east is worth 44, per fathom. We are getting on with the work for sinking a winze under the 134 fathom level east as fast as possible.

no improvement 10th, per fin. The lode in the 134 enu case is a larger ting on with the work for sinking a winza under the 134 fathom level cast as fast as possible.

TRENCROM.—R. Hollow, F. Bennetts, Oct, 8: The lode in the 110 fathom level cast, and west of Giosler's engine-shaft, is 10 inches wide—tinny. The lode in the 100 fm. level, cast of the engine-shaft, is worth 4th per fm. The north lode, east of the 100 fm. level, cast of the engine-shaft, is worth 4th per fm. In the winze sinking below the 90 fm. level, cast of the engine-shaft, is worth 3th, per fm. The lode in the 90 fm. level, cast of the engine-shaft, is worth 3th, per fm. The lode in the 40 fm. level, east of Hollow's shaft, is worth 3th, per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of Hollow's shaft, is worth 3th, per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the flat-rod shaft, is worth 3th, per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the flat-rod shaft, is worth 3th, per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the flat-rod shaft, is worth 3th, per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the flat-rod shaft, is worth 3th, per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the flat-rod shaft, is worth 3th, per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the flat-rod shaft, is worth 3th, per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the flat-rod shaft, is worth 3th, per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the flat-rod shaft, is worth 3th, per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the flat-rod shaft, is unproductive. The engine pool shaft, sinking on the south lode, is producing good stones of the from sorface.

shaft, is worth 21, 10s, per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of Hollow's shaft, is worth is per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the flat-rod shaft, is worth 31, per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the flat-rod shaft, is worth 31, per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the flat-rod shaft, is worth 31, per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the flat-rod shaft, is worth from surface.

The flat of the shaft of the south lode, is producing good stones of the romain shaft of the flat of the

ferent buyers, and expect to obtain offers for the same by Saturday next.

WEST CARADON.—F. Pryor, W. Johns, Oct. 3: The ends, on the whole, we consider, are looking a shade better, and a full and detailed report shall be sent you for the meeting.

WEST DEVON.—J. Donnal, E. James, Oct. 8: The lode in the 50, east from the south engine-shaft, has become a little larger, and is now about 18 in. wide, of a most promising description, letting out a large stream of water, which has perfectly drained the level above, the 40. We should now recommend sinking a winze in the place that has been before mentioned, but was not done in consequence of so much water being in the bottom of the 40. The 50, west from shaft, is much the same as when last reported.—Setting: The 50 cast at 71. 15s. per fm., stented 3 fm.; the 50 west at 7. 5s. per fm., stented 3 fm. These levels are driven by six men and two boys.

WEST FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan. Oct. 6: Puckey's Lede: In the 135 cast the lode is 1 for wide, producing saving work. In the same level west the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 201, per fathom. In the 125 cast we are atill cross-cutting the copper lode, which has intercepted the tin lode. In the 110 cast we think we have again cut the tin lode to the east of the copper lode, but there is not enough done in it to enable us to state its size or value. In the 135, cast of Puckey's south shaft, on Protection lode, the lode is 5 inches wide, but unproductive. In the 120, west of Deeble's shaft, on Protection lode, the lode is 9 inches wide, producing good work for copper ore. In the 135 diviving cast, west of Trefry's man-engine shaft, on the north lode, the lode is now 3 feet wide, worth 15t, per fathom. In the 150 east, on same lode, the lode is feet wide, composed of quartz, capel, and peach, containing a north lode, which will be substantiated by a small horse of xillas, both parts being composed of quartz, capel, and peach, containing at long composed of quarts, rian, and mundle, producing good stones of xillas, bot

through the copper lode at 21, 10s. per fm.; the lode is producing stones of copper ore, but not to value. In the back of this level No. I stope is worth 12t, per fm. and stoping at 53. 10s. per fm. No. 2 stope is worth 3t, per fm.; price for stoping, 5t, per fm. In the back of the 33 there are three stopes worth 3t, per fm.; price for stoping, 6t, 15s. per fm. In the 25 we are cross-cutting east at 21, 10s. per fm.—Standard Lode: The 30, cast of the shaft, is driving at 3t, per fm.; the lode is worth 3t, 10s. per fathom. In our tribute department we have 4t men, employed at tributes varying from 4s. to 10s. in 1t, the tributors paying all expenses.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Oct. 4: In the 115 cross-cut we have cut the south wail of the lode, which is letting out water; it will take three or four days to open on it, when I will write you of its appearance. The lode in the 100 winze continues to produce 2 tons of tin per fm.; this is a very rich bunch of tin. Alexander's lode in the stope below the adit level this week has been small, but to-day is looking better, and 1 think will again resume its former value. The lode in the deepest adit cast end is worth 3t, per fm. The lode in the deep adit worth as an average 8t, per fm. Nothing new in the deep adit north ross-cut.

WHEAL HEARLE—W. Wesley, Oct. 8: No change to notice in the 122 since last report. The winne below the 100 is now holed to the 110; the lode is worth 10t, per fathom, stoping it at 3t, per fm. All other parts just the same. We have had a little breaking of chain, &c., which has delayed us in drawing up our tinstuff; we have not our work. Mr. Symons, surveyor of Turo, is now here surveying and mapping the sett. WHEAL HOPE—Wm. H. Reynolds, Oct. 7; We have calk south to lode in the 3s cross-cut 18 in. wide, and a good leady lode; we expect it to improve as we get under the lead ground above. The lode in the 38 west is yielding good work for lead, and the pitches throughout are yielding fair quantities of lead. We calculate that we have about 6 t

latter 71. per fathom. The lode in the 34, east of cross-cut, is worns 141, per nathom; and this level, west of cross-cut, 31, per fathom. Our prospects throughout the mine are very encouraging.

WHEAL MARY ANN (Liskeard).—Peler Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, Oct. 9; Clymo's shaft is sunk 12 fathoms under the 170. In the 170, north of Clymo's shaft, the lode is 3½ ff. wide, where the 170, in the 170, north of Clymo's shaft, the lode is 34 ff. wide, worth 91, per fm. In the 160 south it is 3 ff. wide, worth 91, per fm. In the winze sinking under this level is suspended; the men are rising under it, and we expect to hole in the course of a few days. In the 170, north of Pollard's shaft, the lode is 3 ff. wide, worth 91, per fm. In the 160 north it is 3 ff. wide, worth 91, per fm. In the 160 north it is 3 ff. wide, worth 91, per fm. In the 160 north it is 3 ff. wide, worth 91, per fm. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold, on the 4th inst., two parcels of lead ore: No. 1, computed 55 tons, to Messrs. Shock and Co., at 271. 10s, 6d. per ton; and No. 2, computed 55 tons, to Messrs. Shock and Co., at 272. 10s, 6d. per ton; and No. 2, computed 55 tons, to Messrs. Shock and Co., at 272. 10s, 6d. per ton.

WHEAL NELSON.—S. Lean, Got. 3: The lode in the 44 west is 1 ff. wide, saving work for copper. In the 44 cross-cut south we have cut a slide, and to the south of it there is something like a lode, but being in disordered ground we shall not be able to speak positively on it for a day or two. The ground in the 60 fm. level cross-cut south we have cut a slide, and to the south of its still very hard.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Nance, J. Andrews, Oct. 4: The Cremorne engine-shaftmen are now engaged in making preparations to fix the 35-fm. plunger-lift, and we hope to be able to complete it in the coming week, when the sinking of the shaft will be resumed. No have the shaft will be resumed. In the 15 cross-cut, driving south of No. 5 lode, at Cremorne shaft, there has not been any alteration in the pa

of the No. 4 lode in the 25, east of Carter's shaft, and there has not been any lode taken down for the week.

WHEAL PROSPER.—H. Stephens, E. Blewett: The shaftmen are now making good progress in sinking; the lode is over 2 feet wide, good work for tin, worth 16, per fno. The lode in the 40 east maintains its size and value, and is about 2 feet wide, worth 20, per fno.; the stopes in back of the same level continue to produce a fair quantity of tinstuff, worth from 81, to 104, per fno. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30 is looking well, worth about the same as last reported; this is opening a splendid piece of tin ground, and when communicated with the level below will enable us to augment our roturns, and do better than we have ever done. Our progress on Forth-cue has been rather slow, in consequence of the ground being harder than usual.

"WHEAL SIGULY.—T. Hodge, Oct. 7: The lode in the 17 south, which we call Tom's lode, is about 18 inches wide, and is atill of the same promising character, and locking kindly for an early improvement; we find spots of lead occasionally. In the adit south, on the east lode, we have driven south of the cast and west lode (where it is heaved by that lode) about 5 ft.; the lode is 9 linches wide, principally flookan, charged with mundle. Hill's shaft will be resumed in a day or two.

CHIL's shaft will be resumed in a day or two.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—F. Pryor, R. Pryor, T. Grenfell, Oct. 4: The lode in the 182, north of Smith's, is worth 44, per faithom. The lode in the 172, south of Smith's, is worth 44. Nos. per fm. The lode in the 172, north of Smith's is worth 54, per fm. We have driven through some good tribute ground at the 162, north of Chippendale's, during the past month; lode now worth 104, per fm. The 152, north of Chippendale's, is worth 44, per fm. In the 142, north of Chippendale's, is worth 44, per fm. In the 142, north of Chippendale's, is worth 44, per fm. In the 142, north of Present end is not quite so good. We have resumed driving the past month the 152, north of Smith's, 3½ fms., through a good lode of ore, worth on an average 204, per fm.; the present end is not quite so good. We have resumed driving the 152, south of Trelawny's, where the lode is of a promising appearance. In the winze sinking below the 142, north of Trelawny's, the lode is worth 54, per fm. We have to-day set our usual number of pitches; on the whole, they are not looking quite so well. We shall sample next week about 60 tons of erop ore, and 30 tons of seconds.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanyille. Oct. 8: In the flat wat have the lock is worth with the lock of the seconds.

pearance. In the winze sinking below the 142, north of Trelawny's, the tode is worth 55, per fim. We have to-day set our usual number of pitches; on the whole, they are not looking quite so well. We shall sample next week about 60 tons of crop ore, and 30 tons of seconds.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Gianville, Oct. 8: In the flat-rod shaft the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and copper and tin ores, worth for tin 151, per fm. In the 56 fm. level, driving east of Moyle's shaft, the lode is worth 104, per fm. for tin. In the 56 fm. level, west of Moyle's shaft, the lode is 18 inches wide, mixed throughout with copper ore. In the 20 fm. level, driving east of the old engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, Oct. 4: The lode in the 100, west of engine-shaft, is worth 121, per fm. for tin. The 90, west of incline shaft, is worth 121, per fm. for tin. The 90, west of incline shaft, is worth 121, per fm. for tin. The 104 per fm. for tin. The 106 west of incline shaft, is worth 104, per fm. for tin. The 104 per fm. to 104 per fm. for tin. The 104 per fm. for tin. The 104 per fm. tin. The 104 per fm.

# FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN MINES.—Estimated produce for Aug.:—

Mines.

Ore.
Per cent.
Copper.
Quænangen
Tons 40
74
3000
Raipas
15
55
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44
57
200
United Mines
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6
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disordered state we cannot state its size, &c., until further opened on; the water has greatly fallen off. In Bergmester's 10 fm. side working the lode is 6 fm. wide, with small quantities of eaving work intermixed. In Pederson's south working the lode is from 8 to 10 ft, wide, and at one place is warth about 2½ tons of ore per fm., but throughout is rather poor, being still highly quartiese. The driving from the top of Pederson's rise, against the north stope, goes on favourably, the lode being 6 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The foot stope porth of Pederson's rise still holds out very favourable prospects, the lode being over 1 fm. wide, yielding 3½ tons of ore per fm. In the two parts of the property of the proper

is in a hard band of ground, and poor. The S, north and south, the same as last month. We are gisd to say that we have had a tow the provided of the same as last month. We are gisd to say that we have had a tow will be added to say that we have had a tow will be added to say that we have had a tow will be added to the for insertion in their proper place:—
(INFN OWM BIRWYNO.—Oct. 7: The lode at the 50, going east of Taylor's shaft, is feet wide, and yields 10 ewts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode at the 68, west of Taylor's, is large; the part the level being driven upon yields 5 ewts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode at the 68, west of Taylor's, is all large, and the part we are driving on is yielding earling ewor. For the other proper gister of the same place of the part we are driving on is yielding earling ewor. For the other place over the 80 is 5 feet wide, and yields 12 ewts. of ore per fathom. The lode at the pltch over the 80 is 5 feet wide, and yields 2 ewts. of ore per fathom. The lode at the pltch over the 80 is 5 feet wide, and yields 2 ewts. of ore per fathom. The lode at the pltch over the 80 is 5 feet wide, and yields 2 ewts. of ore per fathom. The lode at the pltch over the 80 is 5 feet wide, red of the same of the sa

GOLD IN WALES .- The yield of gold from the Vigra and Clogau Mines GOLD IN WALES.—The yield of gold from the Vigra and Clogau Mines appears to be gradually diminishing, although it is rumoured that the most strennous efforts are being made to keep up the weekly returns; the 80 ozs. per week seem no longer obtainable, the yield for the last week being only 38 ozs. 4 dwts., and that for the preceding week not materially higher. We understand that a battery of 16 stamps has been shipped from Cornwall to Barmouth, and that no time will be lost in getting them to work. By this means, at least, the present returns will, it is hoped, be kept up. It is stated that the quantity of antiferous quartz is enormous, and it will now be proved whether the bulk can be worked at a profit. There is some excitement in the Mining Market, owing to the rumour that the old North Vigra shracholders have been refused Cambrian shares in exchange for their North Vigra, in accordance with the Cambrian prospectus. Some of the aggrieved, it is reported, have consequently threatened proceedings against the Cambrian Company for damages, the effect being to restore the executive to reason: the shares were issued yesterday (Friday) morning to those who had taken the step.

COPPER MINING AT LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Pewabic Mining Company COPPER MINING AT LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Pewabic Mining Company have declared a dividend of \$3 per share: this makes the fifth dividend-paying mine on the Lake, and the second in the Portage Lake district. The following are the names of the mines paying dividends as they now stand:—Minesota and National Mines, in the Ontonagon district; Cliff Mine, in the Keweensw district; and the Quincy and Pewabic Mines, in the Portage Lake district. It is particularly gratifying to note the rapid processes towards profitableness that is being made by the mines of this district, and especially so when it is taken into consideration that the national troubles have very considerably effected their movements, as it well known, in several instances which we need not specify. Two other mines, the Isle Royate and Franklis, are paying expenses, and also have a considerable surplus on hand, but not sufficient to warrant the declaration of a dividend as yet. They have done enough, however, to demonstrate that the mines of this district will soon be the leading mines in the country, in point of profit and number, and well worthy the attention of all who purpose investing in mining stocks.

An immense casting, intended as a block for the laws. Meanwhile cleared the stocks in the country of the country of

An immense casting, intended as a block for the large Nasmyth steam-immer, and weighing 80 tons, was this day turned out at the Royal Arsenal, Wool-ich, under the direction of Mr. Fraser, of the gun factories. The metal was run into e mould by means of six cupola furnaces.

With this week's Journal we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing the conclusion of the article "Railways—Who is their Father?" the report of the Annual meeting of the Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon; the report of the Manchester Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions; the Quarterly Sales of Copper Ores in Cornwall; an Account of the Mineral Resources of Portugal; Iron and Steel direct from the Ore; Improvements in Pumps; Substitute for Gunpowder, &c.

Substitute for Gunpowder, &c.

With last week's Journal we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing—An Enquiry into the Origin of Railways; Government Inspection of Mines (conclusion); Improved Turbine Water-wheel; Double Shafts and Adits; the Geologists' Association Visit to the International Exhibition; Yorkshire Ores; Mining Enterprise in Australia; Port Phillip Company; the Petroleum Trade; Gigantic Iron Casting; Crystallisation of Iron; New Propelling Power.

# The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Gres. &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, Oct. 10, 1862.

400mm # 4 4 4	
COPPER. £ s. d.	BRASS. Per. 1b.
est selectedp. ton 101 0 0-	
	- Wire 9 %d10d.
ile 98 0 0-	
urra Burra , 101 0 0-	101 100 FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.
opiapo ,,	-   Swedish in kees (volled) 14 10 0-14 15 0
opper wirep. lb. 0 1 13	(hammered), 15 10 0-16 0 0
ditto tubes n 0 1 1-	Ditto, in faggots 16 10 0-18 0 0
heathing & bolts p.ton 105 0 0-	- English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0
ottoms	Bessemer's, Engineers Tool 44 0 0-
id (Exchange) 91 0 0-	
Inow. Per	
ars, Welsh, in London. 6 10 0-	aprilar, Per Ton.
	6 10 0 Poreign 18 15 0
ail rods 7 0 0-	To arrive 19 0 0
	7 10 01
ars ditto 7 5 0-	8 0 0
loops ditto 8 5 0-	8 10 0 In sheets 23 10 0
heets, single 9 0 0-	9 10 0 TIN.
	4 0 0 English, blocks
	5 0 0 Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 116 0 0-
ars, common, ditto 5 10 0-	Ditto, inita (III balleta)
itto, merchant, in Tees 6 10 0-	Ditto, Renned
itto, railway, in Wales 6 0 0-	District
	12 10 0 Straits117 0 0
	12 10 0 TIN-PLATES.*
	2 18 6 IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 7 6- 1 8 6
	2 10 0 IX Ditto 1st quality , 1 13 6- 1 14 6
	2 10 0 TO Ditto Od smallton 1 4 0 1 8 0
taffordshire Forge Pig. 8 12 6-	TV Tiltte 04 smallten
	0 10 0 1 70 0-1-
Velsh Forge Pig 4 0 0-	4 5 0 IX Ditto 1 8 0-1 9 0
LEAD.	Canada platesp. ton 12 10 0-13 0 0
	-21 10 0 In London; 20s. less at the works.
	21 5 0 - In London; 208. less at the works.
ltto red lead 22 0 0-	Yellow Metal Sheathing p. 1b. 9 %d.
	30 0 0 Sheetsp. 1b. 91/4d.
	To How Channel Blank
nonich	
* At the wo	rks, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS, - A considerable amount of activity continues to display itself in the Metal Market. A fair demand exists both for shipment and home consumption, and a strong speculative enquiry is manifested from day to day; this latter is chiefly confined, however, to foreign descriptions of

consumption, and a strong speculative enquiry is manifested from day to day; this latter is chiefly confined, however, to foreign descriptions of metals, which, owing to their fluctuating character, are a more favourite medium of speculation than home productions.

COPPER.—The kind and benevolent Public of the British Isles is earnestly entreated to grant its most charitable support in behalf of the interests of a very distressed and indigent class of individuals, whose reduced and helpless condition renders their case almost hopeless, and who are, apparently, driven into the atmost state of despair. There are few, perhaps, in the world whose sad and sorrowful tale could ensure the sympathies and general regard more than those for whom at this present there is so great a concern. There are, of course, numerous objects of charity, but all will admit the most deserving objects are to be found amonst those who cannot help themselves. When all has been done that could be done to keep flesh and blood together, and that has failed, there remains but to appeal to the heart and feelings of the good and generous multitude. To beg is an ungrateful task; money, however, is not much wanted; give that to the poor, but reserve your pity, and give, O! give, that to the unprotected Copper Smelter. These unfortunate tradespeeple are so badly off, that is is questionable whether they will ever be able to recover their fermer position in this life. The means they have at their disposal are of such scanty description as to be literally next to nothing. Their downfall may be traced to the ruinous effects of Free Trade—that abominable curse of the land, and the shame of an enlightened generation. In ages past, the good old times when unity prevailed and competition was unknown, a living could be got; but now that times have altered, and Nature's demand increases, it is quite impossible. That base revolutionary spirit which pervades the earth seems destined to annoy and finally overthrow these poor benighted creatures. They are not e spirit which pervades the earth seems destined to annoy and finally overthrow these poor benighted creatures. They are not equal to the emergency. The world travels too fast for their nerves. Like all old ladies,
they wish to ride in coaches as of yore; the road, too, must be clear; for
even though it be but a poor honest labouring man that starts up, they
are frightened into fits. Alas! alas! a pack of used up old women, who
monopolise the highway. Yet, let not our appeal be made in vain. Pity
them. For heaven's sake bestow your pity, and manifest some generosity
Buyers, if but eleven-pence be asked give a shilling; and brokers do not
be mean, should the poor beggars wish to screw you down to half per
eent, concede ungrudgingly,—yea, do more, raise a subscription amongst
yourselves, and present them with a testimonial.

Business during the week has been quiet. Burra Burra sold at 1001. 10s.;
orders for manufactured copper and yellow metal sheet are much wanted.

IRON.—In railway bars the demand is, perhaps, rather less of late, and
prices are a shade easier; now quoted at the works 51. 15s. Merchant
bars remain very firm at the advanced rates of 51. 15s. at the works, and
61. 5s. to 61. 10s., f.o.b. in London. Staffordshire makers are firm at quoted
rates, and, generally speaking, tolerably well supplied with orders. Swedish bars are in good ordinary request; the supply is somewhat limited.
Indian specifications are worth 111. 10s.; fine sizes continue in especial
demand. Scotch pigs have reached 56s. 9d. during the week, but are now
easier; market closing 55s., mixed numbers.

SPELTER.—This metal has now resumed a more quiet tone; the market remains steady at 181. 15s., cash; holders are not particularly anxious
to realise, but are looking for advanced rates.

TIN.—During the early part of the week the market was quiet, but a
very large business has since been done in Straits; the last two days
somewhere about 9000 slabs have changed hands at 1161. to 117t., according to duration of prompt. The mark

Total in Boston and New York ..... 35,500 slabs and 110 tons English.

The bulk of the stock of the stock is not offered at to-day's figures. The improvement in the London market has no direct effect here, as we cannot, under present reumstances, import any East India tin from England, and the English tin is in too urge stock already. ELTER is in rather better demand, with sales of 400 tons foreign and domestic at

6 to 6½ cents for Silesian, 6½ cents for Lehigh, and 5½ cents for Elephen.

Copper is much higher. With the first orders of any consequence on the market advanced from 24½ to 26½ cents, and since then 25½ cents are small they are likely to be first, but for second-hands allitis love as are small they are likely to be first, but for second-hands allitis love can be allited as a cent of the last fortuight amount to 1,500,000 lbs. Lake set allited for the last fortuight amount to 1,500,000 lbs. Lake set allited for the last fortuight amount to 1,500,000 lbs. Lake set all failure posed of their entire stock of 800,000 lbs. at 24½ to 34½ cents. We are 25½ cents, as lattimere, 25½ cents. The business of the Baltimer setting interrupted by the supply of ceal being cut off during the treaties in kern they will make but little copper for some time to come. On the other had, a Port and Boston companies may increase their make somewhat. The base want of labour will affect the product more than was the second and the second state of the copper market the shares of the companies where to tally yield of the Lake mines is now estimated at 650 to 678 ms. The total yield of the Lake mines is now estimated at 650 to 678 ms. The total yield of the Lake mines is now estimated at 650 to 678 ms. The total yield of the Lake mines is now estimated at 650 to 678 ms. The total yield of the Lake mines is now estimated at 650 to 678 ms. The total yield of the Lake mines is head on speculation here. Based at the manufacturers do not hold heavy stocks, but are all well employed. The manufacturers do not hold heavy stocks, but are all well employed. The manufacturers do not hold heavy stocks, but are all well employed at all yield of any shipments, but the high quotations here will, no doods, intens as the south-west coast. The highest price paid for export has been 150 and 150 ms. The calcutta has been as 150 m

, Havre , Hamburg , Antwerp

Since July 1

P.S.—The Minesota Company has made to-day a very large sale of the quote Lake 26 cents.

LEAD.—The sales have been unusually heavy, and amount during the to 7800 tons. The Government has been the largest purchaser, and has to 5000 to 6000 tons, part for future delivery. The prices paid have been for the different kinds of German, Spanish, and English, but bay? asked, with but little offering. The arrivals of domestic leaf remain seal mate the importations for the month at 5300 tons, to-day's stock at 68 shipments on the way at 2000 tons.—WINTERHOFF AND Co.

shipments on the way at 2000 tons.—WINTERHOFF AND CO.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 24.—Domestic coal has been advanced a tailing from vessel and yard at 85.60 to 87 for range and grate sizes, which the consumption materially. Foreign is more pienty, and is dulisard largy. Mr. George Onley reports sales as follows:—200 tons New Peton Ca. 879. 55; 600 tons P.C. Cannel Gas, at \$6.50; 100 tons P.C. House Cannel Ca. 400 tons Liverpool steam, at \$6.45, from yard; 100 ditto, ex ship, at \$5. at %10 tons P.C. House Cannel, at \$3 cash. The iron merket remain we \$27 to \$28 for Scotte pig., and \$24 and \$23 for American ditto, No. 1 ast, sheets some 250 bundles sold at 4%c. cash.

sheets some 250 bundles sold at 4%c. cash.

Boston, Sept. 22.—The arrivals of Pictou and Sydney call considerable, but were most by contracted for previously. Carpo sale law at 25.50 to 26 per ton. Anthractic has been in steady retail demad at 25.00 to 26 per ton. Anthractic has been in steady retail demad at 25 Scotch[pig-iron is firm, and has been in fair domand. No Gartsheris bard Other brands, No. 1, have been selling at 232 cash, and 239 six months in 50 tons. American pig-iron is selling at 236 to 239 per ton, cash and six bar-iron no change, with steady sales. In Russia sheet-iron there has be 200 packs, at 15c. per 1b., cash.

"Limited!"—The contemplation of this word, when applied means, is not at all a pleasant one; but many persons who has means, is not at all a pleasant one; but many persons who has template it in this way, and to look about them for a lucky spector improve their position, suddenly find in it—or think they do tection and security. It gives an air of official respectability at sham of a company, and it enables the directors of it to evads, it too close a scrutiny into its affairs. To obtain complete registrate Limited Liability Act, it is only necessary for seven person the Articles of Association; and a promoter, therefore, may get of straw to sign for one share each, and the "company" is less full-blown "limited." Of course we allude only to the shams, at the control of the the Articles of Association; and a promoter, therefore, may get of straw to sign for one share each, and the "company" is last full-blown "limited." Of course we allude only to the shams, in how easily they may be concocted; and our remarks are cake the exposure which has taken place this week in respect to Carrock Mining Company (limited). Before this expost we not the company even by name, and it appears to be just one of the which we have been cautioning our readers for years past, and now been the means of bringing additional discredit on the munity. In a properly conducted cost-book mine, such a state could not have happened, for under the cost-book the shareholder at any time the names of all his partners, and can any day all learn the state of accounts, and examine for himself the leompany. And when the power of management is delegated mittee, the latter can be removed at any periodical meeting abuses, should they have crept in, be exposed and removed. we regret such an exposure as that of the "North Carrock" of ferent system of management, and concur in the general remeabled forth, we must beg to take exception to some of the drawn from it. For instance, a writer in one of the daily pagenculiar province it is to draw fun as well as instruction from past has, among some well-merited strictures upon this sham, in upon legitimate companies. All occupations have their sham fessions, their black sheep; and we confess that the mining so rolling for both; but a pursuit, because it cannot be carried risk and speculation, but which yields 30,000,000. sterling a country, and is a necessity in the commerce of the world, sing prolific for both; but a pursuit, because it cannot be carried on with more talent, honesty, and integrity, though not always with success; and while, as we have often no person should embark money in mining speculations with ing the risk beforehand, and then only under good adrice, especially avoid the shams and bubbles that float upon is safe should not then hear so much of its deceitfal cha

Company ("Limited").

The Mining Share Marker continues in a very active season of the year, and since our last a good demand ha still dend and progressive shares, and a large business done in Easouth Caradon, Stray Park, North Crofty, Pendeen, Ladou, kear, North Downs, North Treskerby, East Grenville, Rossis Ransom United, Providence Mines, Wheal Margaret, Weslin Cook's Kitchen, East Basset, Tincroft, Wheal Seton, Wes To and Wentworth, Great Wheal Fortune, Tamar Consols, Whe Pollard, South Caradon Wheal Hooper, Cargoll, and a faveda Kitchen shares have risen to 27, 28. East Basset shares in § at an advance of 53 to 55. Providence Mines shares between the considerable request at 12½ to 13. Say have risen to 35, 37. South Caradon shares have advanced; and in good demand; we have no official information, but an an in good demand; we have no official information, but an cause of the rise is owing to the intersection of the East Cara have risen to 35, 37. South Caradon shares have automated and in good demand; we have no official information, but are cause of the rise is owing to the intersection of the East Caradon shares have been rather dull, and or I clined to 50, sellers, then rose to 51½, and dropped again to they opened 48½, and leave off 48 to 49, ex div.; at the method sharing a balance in hand, after payment of dividend, of leaving a balance in hand, after payment of dividend, of leaving a balance in hand, after payment of dividend, of leaving a balance in hand, after payment of dividend, of sharing and west, about 6 fms.; the lode is 6 feet wide, worth east and west, about 6 fms.; the lode is 6 feet wide, worth in east and west, about 6 fms.; the lode is 6 feet wide, worth is now worth 20% per fm., and prospects of further improved is now worth 15% per fm.; the 70, it will be seen, has falled as horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for a horse of killas, since last week, and this may account for

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THE MINING JOURNAL.

THE MINING JOURNAL HE MINING J

On the Stock Exchange there has not been much business transacted a Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Clogau, \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Ocean Marine Insurance, 74, 8 prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 2 7-16, 29-16 prem.; Commercial Union Assurance, par, 4 prem.; Universal Marine, 14, 14 dis.; London and Provincial Marine, 5 dis. to par; North British and Mercantile, 161, 17; London and Middlesex Bank, par to 1 prem.; Bank of Queensland, 14, 14 dis.; London and Colonial Bank, 2,2 prem.; Buenos Ayres Southern Railway, \$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\$ dis.; Southsea Pier Intel, \$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\$ prem.; Buenos Ayres Southern Railway, \$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\$ direm; and Metropolan Cab and Carriage Company, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ prem. Transactions were also reversed in Cambrian Gold, 7-16, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ prem.; Dolfrwynog, \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ prem.; Sovenign, par to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ prem.; and West Clogan, par to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ prem.

less Mine Share Market.—We had a fair average demand for mining shares, and prices fluctuated very little. Wicklow Copper shares lept, without any variation whatever, at last week's closing price of \$\frac{32}{32}\$. 10s. Mining Company of Ireland shares, after a drop of 2s. 6d., reovered to, and maintained, the quotation of 19l. 7s. 6d. In General Mining Company for Ireland shares nothing has been done. Several minactions took place in Connorree shares, at the uniform price of 26s. 6d. Carysfort shares suffered a decline of 6d. per share, having changed hands at 15s. 6d. Improved prospects are in store for the shareholders in this company, in consequence of the recent change in the board of directors, and the judicious appointment of a good practical miner, Captain Joseph Hodge, as resident manager of the mines. A few days of careful examination of the works hitherto carried on in the several mines has sufficed to convice him that some of it was both expensive and hopeless, and he has unflinchingly advised the board to discontinue it forthwith. On the other hand, he recommends some new work, which bears evidence of emaining from an experienced man, particularly that of further proving the Moneyteigne lode, by driving a level on its course, which he calculates will, without any extraordinary expenditure of time or money, attain a depth of about 90 fathoms from surface, thereby giving it the trial that lote deserves, and ought to have had long since. Of Ballintemple lead dole he speaks hopefully; in the south end of the 30 fathom level he has 17 cetts. of lead per fm., and in the north end \(\frac{1}{2}\) ton per fm.; a winze is holed from the 10 to the 20 fathom levels, where two pare of men will be put on to stope upon the lead ore. He suggests several alterations about this mine, especially the dressing-floors, which, he says, require remodeling, On the whole, he considers that the company have a fair chance of menting with several lodes on their extensive mines, equal to, if not better fam, the Ballintemple l

and, the Balintemple lode, and hopes to be successful in finding them ex long.

In our last week's notice of the prospectus of Dhurode Mines, we mendicated that we could discover no contradiction in the same. We have now the best possible authority for saying that, so far as we have yet been able to enquire into facts, the productiveness of these mines is considerably under, instead of being overrated. The prospectus sets forth that the gold quarts had been found to contain an average of 3 ozs. of gold per ton. By a certificate furnished by Prof. Low, it appears that that eminent metallurgist, a few years since, assayed six samples of quartz from Dhurode, and found them to contain from 3½ to 7 ozs., and an average of 5 ozs., as dound them to contain from 3½ to 7 ozs., and an average of 5 ozs., as dound them to contain from 3½ to 7 ozs., and an average of 5 ozs., as done the prospectus. A great number of other assays made by Prof. Low from various parts of Ireland give for our country an average of about 2 ozs. to the ton. His numerous assays for Wales give only an average of a so of the sample of 3 ozs., thus showing that the gold quartz of Dhurode exceeds by a far the average value of either Welsh or Irish gold-bearing lodes. If it is onsidered that a produce of ½ oz. of gold per ton of quartz, by the impoved means of extracting it from the latter, leaves large profits, it is riden that we are entering upon a new era of practical mining in Wales and Ireland, and that Dhurode Mine is likely to assume a prominent position among Irish mines.

The applications for shares in the Sovereign Gold Mining Company have been very numerous during the past week, and they already command a premium of 5s. per share. The plan of the district, embracing a cluster mines all lying together, of which the Sovereign forms a part, may be lad on application at the offices of the company, and ought to be seen by all parties interested in Welsh gold mines. We understand that the capital maded will be employed in carrying on the works at the mine, the vendors

At the Marke Valley Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 25511. 15s. 5d. A dividend of 1800/. (4s. per share) was declared. Details will be found in another column.

At Tamar Silver-Lead Mine annual meeting, on Monday (Mr. Dunsford in the chair), the accounts for the 12 months ending with cost for August showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 21521. 11s. 4d. Ascompared with the last account, the amount standing to the company's credit was increased by 890.1 4s. 2d. The report of the agents (Messrs. J. Wolferstan and T. Foot) stated that the shortening of the rich shoot of ore, which in the 226 proved to be about 30 fms. long, to 10 fathoms only in the 237, had prevented the return being kept upas was anticipated, but the 237, being within 10 fms. of the second shoot of ore, and the 226 within 30 fms. of the main shoot of ore, and the ground being favourable for driving, would, they hoped, place the nine in a much batter position a few months hence. The engine and pitwork were all in good repair, and equally as efficient as new. The Chairman drew attention to the improved financial position of the company, as compared with that at the list meeting. It was true that the increase had not been sufficient to enable the directors to declare a dividend, but the general prospects were of an exocedingly encouraging character. Mr. Wolferstan expressed a confident hope that the sharchoiders, during the next year, would again receive dividends. The accounts having been passed and allowed, and the report received and adopted, votes of thanks were passed to the Chairman, directors, and manager, for the energy and ability in conducting the affairs of the company.

At the Charlotte United Mines meeting, on Oct. 4 (Mr. J. Phillips in the chair), the accounts, ending with coats for July, showed a debit balance of 3500l. 17s. 9d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At North Wheal Trelawny meeting, on Sept. 30 (Capt. P. Clymo in the chair),

At St. Day United Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1877.

At Coed Mawr Pool Mine general meeting, on Thursday, the secretary submitted the balance-sheet, and the summary of capital and shares, as required by the Act. The shares registered were 3170, held by 28 proprietors, who had fully paid up all calls. The account showed—Eslance due, 5571. is. 4d., with 35 tons of lead ore cleaned and ready for shipment, and 12 tons on the mine in process of being cleaned, the average value of which could not be under 12t. per ton. The works had progressed favourably: the boundary shaft had been sunk 27 fms. 1 ft., and Wasley's shaft was also being sunk, while the drivings in the upper levels continued productive; and amongst other operations carried out were the sinking and securing of Mallett's shaft, and communicating the same with the Pool bed, to carry off the water; the purchase and creation of a drawing-machine; and further securing the Bod Lake embankment. On the whole, the prospects were most cheering.

LEEDS, OCT. 9.—In mining shares a moderate amount of business has

LEEDS, OCT. 9.—In mining shares a moderate amount of business has

LEEDS, OCT. 9.—An mining shares a moderate amount of usiness has been done. Transactions have been chiefly confined to Brea Consols and North Janes which are firm at previous rates, and prices show an upward tendency. Reports from both mines continue favourable.—Jour GLEDHILL AND Co.

LEEDS, OCT. 9.—During the past week the mining market has been very quiet, and not much business doing, but prices have been firm, and an advance hat taken place in the shares of one or two of the companies. Transactions have taken place in Brea Consols, Wheal Fradence, Hebden Moor, Cornubla, and North Hallenbeagle. A considerable improvement has taken place in the last-named mine.—Edward Brook Mining Broker, 5, Bank-street.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday the unusually large number of 235 ships arrived, which afforded an abundant supply of all descriptions of coal. For household there was a fair enquiry at a reduction of about 6d. per ton on Friday's prices. Hartley's were rather a slow sale at a reduction also of 6d. per ton. Manufacturers' were in steady request at previous value. Best house coal, 17s. to 18s.; seconds, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; manufacturers', 12s. to 14s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday there were 43 arrivals. The market for house coal was heavy, and in some instances a reduction of 3d. per ton was submitted to. In Hartley's and manufacturers' no alteration.—On Friday there were 6d arrivals. The tone of business in house coal was dull, but prices quote the same as on Wednesday. Hartley's were dull, and declined 3d. per ton; manufacturers' steady at last prices. Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; Lambton Wallsend, 17s. 3d.; Tees Wallsend, 17s. 3d.; Tees Wallsend, 17s. 3d.; Hasting's Hartley, 15s. 3d.; Tanfield Moor, 12s.; Bute's Tanfield Moor, 12s.; 42 cargoes unsold; 50 ships at sea.

RETURN OF THE QUANTITY OF COAL EXBORTED FROM THE PORT OF GRIMSHY DURING SETEMBER.—To France, 3886 tons; to Russia, 440 tons; to Port of GRIMSHY DURING SETEMBER.—To France, 3886 tons; to Russia, 440 tons; to Port of GRIMSHY DURING SETEMBER.—To France, 3886 tons; to Russia, 440 tons; to Port of GRIMSHY DURING SETEMBER.—To France, 3886 tons; to Russia, 440 tons; to Port of GRIMSHY DURING SETEMBER.—To France, 3886 tons; to Russia, 440 tons; to Port of GRIMSHY DURING SETEMBER.—To France, 3886 tons; to Russia, 440 tons; to Port of GRIMSHY DURING SETEMBER.—To France, 3886 tons; to Russia, 440 tons; to Port of GRIMSHY DURING SETEMBER.—To France, 3886 tons; to Russia, 440 tons; to Port of GRIMSHY DURING SETEMBER.—To France, 3886 tons; to Russia, 440 tons; to Port of GRIMSHY DURING SETEMBER.—To France, 3886 tons; to Russia, 440 tons; to Port of GRIMSHY DURING SETEMBER.—To France, 3886 tons; to Russia, 440 ton COAL MARKET.—On Monday the unusually large number of 235 ship

LEAD ORES. | Mines. | Tons. | Price per ton. | Purchasers | Caruarthen United | 30 | £13 | 9 | 0 | Sims, Willyams, & Co. Castleward United | 40 | 12 | 1 | 0 | Sims, Willyams, & Co. Minera Mining Company | 100 | 12 | 16 | 6 | Walker, Parker, & Co. ditto | 100 | 12 | 16 | 6 | ditto | ditto | 100 | 12 | 17 | 6 | ditto | ditto | 100 | 12 | 17 | 6 | ditto | ditto | 100 | 13 | 10 | A. Eyton. | ditto | 100 | 13 | 10 | A. Eyton. | ditto | 100 | 13 | 10 | A. Eyton. | ditto | 100 | 13 | 10 | A. Eyton. | ditto | 100 | 13 | 10 | A. Eyton. | ditto | 100 | 13 | 10 | A. Eyton. | ditto | 100 | 13 | 10 | A. Eyton. | ditto | 100 | 13 | 10 | A. Eyton. | ditto | 100 | 13 | 10 | A. Eyton. | ditto | 100 | 13 | 10 | A. Eyton. | ditto | 100 | 13 | 10 | A. Eyton. | ditto | 100 | 13 | 10 | A. Eyton. | ditto | 100 | 35 | 27 | 10 | 6 | Sinck & Co. | ditto | 50 | 35 | 12 | 5 | 6 | Sims, Willyams, & Co. | Measyrerwidin | 53 | 13 | 10 | A. Courage & Co. | Costia Llys | 56 | 13 | 10 | 0 | Walker, Parker, & Co. | ditto | ditto

#### COPPER ORES. Sampled September 17, and sold at Swansea October 7.

				_			
Mines.	Tons	. P	roduce.	P	rice		Mines. Tons. Produce. Price.
Cobre	. 96		13%	£11	17	0	Knockmahon . 94 5% £4 4
ditto	. 94		13%	. 11	16	0	Berehaven100 1134 9 16
ditto	. 92		13%	. 12	1	0	ditto 80 1134 10 7
ditto	90		13%	. 11	19	6	ditto 79 10% 9 1
ditto						0	Burnt Ore 107 2 9
ditto	. 52		2356	20	10	0	Worthing,S.A. 48 5114 44 15
ditto						0	Brada United. 42 558 4 12
ditto	. 44		20%	. 18	12	0	Laxey 34 434 3 11
ditto						0	Piedmont 18 14% 13 4
ditto						6	West Kame 16 3% 2 16
Knockmahor						6	
ditto	. 70		91/2	. 8	6	0	Kanmantoo 16 5016 44 0
ditto	. 93		11%	10	10	6	British Reg., 12 40% 35 5
ATAL	43.3			2.0	10		Wathwest # 0037 19 14

ditto 57 .	11%.	10	8	6	Spring Creek. 5		32%	. 30	0	0
100 105 1		TO	TA	L P	RODUCE.					
Cobre	630	£9894	0		Piedmont			238	1	- 0
Knockmahon	445	3778	10	6	West Kame	16		44	16	0
Berehaven					Connorree Precipit.			856	8	0
Burnt Ore	107	282	3	0	Kanmantoo	16		704	0	0
Worthing, S.A	48	2149	4	0	British Regulus	12		423	0	0
Brada United			5	0	Bathurst	7		130	18	0
Laxey	34	121	11	0	Spring Creek	5		150	0	0
			25	PETER	OPES WERE PITT					

COMI ANIES DI WILLIAM THE CHIEF	to warran w comm	****		
Copper Miners' Company	119%	£ 961	8	8
Freeman and Co.	217	1905		G
P. Grenfell and Sons	16914	2580	14	6
Sims, Willyams, and Co	202	3074	4	0
Vivian and Sons	172%	1353		8
Williams, Foster, & Co	3461/4	8955	10	6
Mason and Eikington	180	1812	10	0
Bankart and Sons	64	2881		0
Jennings and Co.	11934	2313	13	8
Neath Copper Company			0	0
The second of th	-		-	_
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Copper ores for sale at Swansea, Oct. 28.—Berchaven, 551.—Knockmahon, 412—lencia, 144.—New Cornwall (South Australia), 67.—Victor Emanuel, 61.—Mount Rose—Lochwinnoch, 26.—British Regulus, 20.—Wheal Maria, 10.—Precitate, 10.—London, 10.—British Latterst, 4.—Total, 1384 tons.

	P	roduce.	Price.		Stan	dar	3.
British Foreign	***************************************	10 3-16	£ 8 16	6	£108	10 9	6
	Sale Totals—British,	14 13-16 931; Foreign,	£12 19 724=1655		£102	19	0

# COPPER ORES.

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Mines.	To	38.	Price		Mines. Tons. Price.
West Basset	7	3£	4 10	6	Rosewarne Consols 63 £9 1
ditto	******* 7	2	4 13	0	ditto 49 9 14
ditto	6		7 3	0	ditto 20 2 10
ditto	6		4 8	6	Treloweth 45 4 14
ditto	****** 5		4 8	6	ditto 37 4 8
ditto	3		5 8	6	ditto 21 13 4
ditto	2		9 4	6	ditto 10 0 7
ditto			4 19	0	East Crinnis & S. Par 51 1 11
	12		0 0		ditto 49 4 4
ditto	6		3 0		Rosewarne United 38 4 7
ditto			5 14		ditto 37 10 4
ditto	4		7 2		ditto 21 8 15
ditto			8 12		Copper Hill 39 6 6
Par Consols			7 4	-	ditto 26 1 17
ditto			6 10		ditto 6 16 11
	6		0 17		Wheal Buller 56 3 8
ditto	*********		3 1		ditto 14 13 1
ditto	***********				West Alfred Consols 62 1 4
ditto	**********		4 11		At the agricultance commons as an array
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ditto			9 4		
ditto	**********		9 11		
ditto	********* 8	32	6 8		dieto
	Telgus		8 (		
ditto	1	6 1	11 8		Great Wheal Alfred 43 2 8
ditto	********* 1	15	7 17		
Pendeen Cor	sols ?	4	3 18		Camborne Consols 15 7 3
ditto	1	2	4 6		Great Work 14 8 19
ditto	********** 1	4	2 10	6	South Dolconth 4 11 12
ditto		10 5	28 1	6	Old Tolgus United 3 3 2
1177			TOT	AL I	PRODUCE.
West Basset	406 .				Wheal Buller 70 £373 2
	387		11 15		
	284		74 10	0	West Fowey Consols 63 494 11
	215				
			56 16		
			14 11		
Personne (			7 10		
Treloweth .					
					Campoine Composite
					South Dolcoath 4 46 10
Rosewarne			14 14		Course are constitution of a
Copper Hill	***** 71 ·	*** 31	A FA		Ol America Produce

# COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Vivian and Sons	3371/4	£2177	14	0	
Freeman and Co.	170%	1190	12	9	
Grenfell and Sons	230	1734	10	0	
Sims, Willyams, and Co	41236	1763	18	3	
Williams, Foster, and Co.	196	1493	18	6	
Mason and Elkington	1701/4	1509	14	6	
Bankart and Sons	27916	1384	11	0	
Copper Miners' Company	154	919		6	
Charles Lambert	34496			6	
Newton, Keates, and Co.	11012			6	
Sewton, Kentes, and Co.	22		19	0	
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co	99	246		6	
Neath Copper Company	00	4.80	TO		

Copper ores for sale on Thursday neek, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Devon Great Comsols 2606—Phoenix 490—East Caradon 476—Marke Valley 407—and Cornwall 300—Crebake 300—Bedofrd 210—North Robert 197—Friendship Wheal Emma 130—Trarier 103—Wheal Arthur 101—Sortridge 55—Gunnis Lake ter's) 87 Brookwood 65—Molland 50—Fursdon 44—Bampfyide 31—Feock Regul Wheal Ress 28—Hawkmoor 24—Great Tregune 14—Furse Park 5—Cook's Ot Total, 5929 tons.

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System of Raising, Dressing, and Selling Ores.
The Stamaries Court, and the Cost-Book System of Management.
The Share Market.

ORIVIOUS OF THE PRESS.

The Share Market.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"One of the most valuable works for the investor in British Mines which has come notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which treats."—Mining Journal,

"We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended upon, cannot be ound; and with such a work in print it would be gross neglect in an investor not to onsult it before embarking his money."—The News and Bankers' Journal.

Price is., 64 pages demy Svo., illustrated,

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES PROMOTED REPORTS, PROSPECTUSES, NEWSPAPER NOTICES, &c., PREPARED and ADVERTISING METHODISED, by Mr. LEE STEVENS, No. 36, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
FINANCIAL AND ENGINEERING CONTRACTS.

# Hotices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having a risen, inconsequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journa's should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SEILER'S PATENT AEROHYDROSTATICAL HOISTING APPARATUS.—"D." (Brompton). description of Mr. Seiler's Aerohydrostatic apparatus, which will be found amount the French machinery, was given in the Afring Journal of August 30. We unnath that it has since been proposed to apply the principle to the raising and lower of railway trains, and that a model has been placed in the International Exhibit within the last few days. We shall fully describe it in our next.

WHEAL SEYON.—In reply to your correspondent, "A Shareholder," I beg to state that my remarks on this mine, under the heading Notabilia, in the Journal of Sept. 27, were simple extracts from a report by a respectable agent in the neighbourhood, who had inspected the mine for me. I am since informed that the winze below the 140, and also the north iode, have further fallen off, and I have little doubt the report of the agents at the approaching meeting will confirm this. I have no wish to disparange Wheal Seton, it is a good mine, and will always command a fair market, if left to its merits.—Verax.

MINING REMINISCENCES.—We have received numerous communications, referring to the letters of "A Cautious Man," for many of which we cannot afford space, while som refer to such private transactions as to render them unsuited for publication.

North Caranow (Limited).—The letter in last week's Journal, signed "Thos. Parkyn, is a wilful misstatement from beginning to end. Mr. Parkyn was never engaged by this company to inspect their property, nor does his report appear in the prespectus His grievance rests with the previous owner of the property who employed him, and has nothing to do with the present company, who declined to insert his report in their prospectus.—G. H. Flercher, F.S.S., Sec.: Cot. 9.

prospectus.—G. H. Flettcher, F.S.S., Sec.: Cot. 9.
THE LLANTWIT VARDER COLLIERY COMPANY.—The think the public should know something more respecting this property. As stated in the prospectus, the Messrs. Powell and Son have a colliery within a few hundred yards, which they have worked for years. Although the Llantwit Vardre property is so near, is it not a fact that Messrs. Powell have recently leased a large tract of mineral property, and commenced working on another side of their Llantwit pit, and that they entirely passed over the claims of the the Llantwit Vardre? Can it really be that such a firm as Messrs. Powell would have done this if, in their opinion, the Llantwit Vardre were such a property as described in the prospectus of the new company "~J. 8.
TALYARIN SLATE COMPANY.—The letter of "Subscriber," has been received.

TALYSARN SLATE COMPANY .- The letter of "Subscriber" has been received.

# THE MINING JOURNAL Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

The religion of the human heart is charity. We speak not of mere almsgiving-benevolence, of that which extends the helping hand to the shivering mendicant by the wayside, or of that sympathy of the Christian community which has action in the establishing of missions to the benighted African, and which too frequently expends itself in strained efforts to "make the Ethiopian white," while at its own door stand applicants for relief and philanthropic assistance. It is our pleasing duty to record a proof of the home exercise of sound rational philanthropy and its results. Blessing him who gave and him who received, its influence has created many a cheerful hearth, many a stalwart arm has by it been braced to the many a cheerful hearth, many a staiwart arm has by it been braced to the industry of the country, and it is not too much to say that the boon is of a nature and character worthy of the profound consideration of every landed proprietor in our mineral districts. The testimonial to the Rev. George a nature and character worthy of the profound consideration of every landed proprietor in our mineral districts. The testimonial to the Rev. George Poole Norms, owner of the land in which the South Caradon Mine is worked, has more in it than the mere interchange of courtesy between fortunate adventurers and the lord who levies dues upon their labour. Neither is it a lure to favour still within the power of accordance; on the contrary, all that was wanted has been received, all that was asked has been freely given. Than the sterling value of the presentation a few days since voted to Mr. Norms at Liskeard, there is a higher standard, and one, we have no doubt, that holds precedence in the estimation of the reverend gentleman to whom the homage has been so worthily paid. The testimonial represents a principle; it involves the moral of fair dealing, and illustrates the fact that liberality and kindly consideration on the part of the mine owners not only produce material benefits to themselves, by encouraging and sustaining mineral industry, but are creative of that good feeling which elevates and cements society.

The South Caradon Comment have set a good eached the above the society. vates and cements soci

vates and cements society.

The South Caradon Company have set a good example, but the Rev. Mr. Norms has afforded a still better. It is to be hoped other proprietors will go and do likewise. To the candelabra of massive value, elegant in design, and beautiful in all construction, presented to him as a tribute—a grateful homage—the eye may turn admiringly; but the inscription upon

that silver memorial is far more precious than its sterling value, for it speaks a moral, not alone to the present, but to the future. It will teach a coming generation: in it is a sermon, the exhortation of which will not, we hope, be addressed to listless hearers—its principle is self-evident, and never was it more deservedly applied. Recognising fully the practical good contained in the scroll upon this memorial, we are happy in giving it a place in the columns of the Journal, and we congratulate those from whose right mindedness and intelligence it expected. se rightmindedness and intelligence it emanated:

"Presented to the Rev. GEORGE POOLE NORRIS, and MARY ANN, his wife, by the shareholders of the South Caradon Mining Company, as a token of the high esteem and great respect entertained by the shareholders for the generous and considerate conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Normis on the renewal of the South Caradon Mining Sett. Dated May 6th, 1862."

conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Normis on the renewal of the South Caradon Mining Sett. Dated May 6th, 1862."

Here the enquiry will arise as to what act of generosity and consideration the inscription on the candelabra refers? Simply to that which distinguishes the reverend gentle-uan, Mr. Normis, from other lords, inasmuch as he renewed the lease of the mine without mulcting the shareholders in a premium, and is satisfied with 1-18th dues. Fortunate would it be for the mining interest was this liberality less singular in its occurrence. Were it, as it ought to be, more general in application to adventure, the progress of our great industry would be better stimulated and sustained. But let us glance at the facts of the case before us. In the year 1838 the South Caradon Mine was entered on the Dividend List, and there continued, with great advantage to those who had invested capital therein, up to 1947, when there was a suspension of such payments, and then the consideration of the Rev. Mr. Normis and his amiable lady was invoked in favour of the adventurers. They reduced the dues from 1-15th to 1-18th, and although retaining the power of returning to the former standard, they did not when, in 1851, the mine renewed its dividends, exact the increase they were entitled to. This was not all. In every way this liberal and prudent landlord fostered the undertaking, and, as we shall show, reaped advantages, of the continuance of which we heartily wish him a long enjoyment.

Since 1836 the South Caradon Mine has paid to labourers and merchants about 600,000%, in dividends 200,000%, and in dues to the Rev. Mr. Normis

Since 1836 the South Caradon Mine has paid to labourers and merchants about 600,000*L*, in dividends 200,000*L*, and in dues to the Rev. Mr. Norris 43,000*L*. This latter sum people might be tempted to say is a rich reward for liberality, but those who know Mr. Norris grudge him not the fortunate issue of his spirited and considerate conduct. Respecting the results of mining industry in the locality in which he resides he bears a pleasing and cheering testimony, and we cannot do better than quote his own words:—"During the last 25 years I can see great alteration and improvement in this town (Liskeard). I recollect that 25 years ago it was almost struggling for existence; but now, if I look around me, I see prosperity in every cottage, and the knowledge of this prosperity and comfort amply rewards me for having acted as I have done. Remember also that mining does not stand alone, but that there are auxiliaries to it, many of them being essential—and I cannot but compliment the adventurers of the perity in every cottage, and the knowledge of this prosperity and comfort amply rewards me for having acted as I have done. Remember also that mining does not stand alone, but that there are auxiliaries to it, many of them being essential—and I cannot but compliment the adventurers of the South Caradon Mine on those efforts which they have made for opening up the traffic of the neighbourhood. I must say that the result of the traffic which these efforts have developed is most startling, and what the result will further be another generation will probably determine. I think, however, that there have been efforts made in this insignificant portion of the world which must startle many." Here we have a conscientious clerical evidence of the vast importance mineral explorations are to those localities in which they occur: what they are to the general common weal it is needless to refer to statistically on the present occasion. The mine-produce (carboniferous, cuperous, and lead-yielding) of this country places her in a position more exalted than that ever achieved by any other nation of ancient or modern times. And why? Because, in affording a pabulum to industry, it enabled it to impress into its service intelligence which would, probably, have otherwise lain dormant. Discovery thence followed on discovery: the blast-furnace, the steam-engine, the rail, and the iron ship constituted a combination of scientific and commercial powers, which could not fail to crown the labours of a free people with enduring prosperity. Those appliances of sovereignty and civilised advancement are essentially and inexhaustibly ours. In referring to Mr. Norrit's generous assistance, by counsel, advice, and monetary outlay, in promoting the formation and opening of the district railway, Mr. Tromas Kittow, the South Caradon purser, very pertinently and forcibly remarked that, did other proprietors unite as cordially in so laudable a cause, "their estates"—owing to the establishing of new mines through the facilities of rail transit—"would

The graver the accusation, the readier is the multitude to believe in it. The police reports of last Tuesday, detailing the circumstances of a very serious charge brought against Mr. John Jenning, F.S.S., director, secretary, and shareholder of the North Carcock Mining Company, would seem to cast a stigma on the general agencies brought to bear on this important industry. Mr. Jesse John Tuerin, of Barnet, Hertfordshire, a co-director, was the complainant. The charge was for obtaining by false pretences two dividend warrants for the respective sums of 1157. 9s. 11d. and 197. 5s., and four bankers' cheques for the several sums of 121. 10s., 171. 8s. 3d., 13f. 11s., and 214. 4s. 3d. from Messrs. Newton, Keates, and Co., of Liverpool. It is but fair to the accused to announce at this point that the allegation not only was not sustained, but signally failed; and it is doing equal justice to Mr. Tuerin to say that his zeal so far outstripped his discretion that he knocked, as Arbutanor describes, his head against a post, and bore from the Guildhall some very damaging evidences of the concussion; in fact, he was made a martyr to his own astuteness. But with neither one nor the other of the individuals concerned have we the slightest sympathy. Arcades ambo: it is a pity to see them separated, and, for the credit of mining, we hope they will be reconciled and reunited, lest being parted they would severally diffuse the mischievous system upon which the North Carrock transactions have been carried on. What we aim at in referring to this affair is not to say anything severe and reprehensive of those persons, but to disabuse the public mind of the erroneous impression that their company is even within the shade of a shadow typical of the general class of mine associations. Quite the contary; there exists not the slightest affinity between the Tuerin-Jenning's organisation of of the general class of mine associations. Quite the contrary; there exists not the slightest affinity between the Tustin-Jenning's organisation of companies and that fair business-like, responsible system upon which adventures are now based, and of which there there are hundreds of very emi-

The principle of mining is not, we repeat, assailed by the facts of this sposure. In this instance one infected sheep does not taint the flock; it rather, by the force of healthy comparison, proves their soundness and value; and now we put the plain question—Who is to blame in this matter? Most assuredly those of the speculative public who heedlessly matter? Most assuredly those of the speculative public who heedlessly purchase shares in concerns of an equivocal character. The error admits of no plea of excuse, for our advertising columns can at any moment afford the names and offices of respectable sharedealers and brokers, who never swerve from being responsible for the advice they give, and who will not compromise their character, or sully their fair fame, by recommending the scrip of mythical companies. Our unceasing care has been to guard the public from those bubble associations which every now and then appear on the aurice of our mining share extinity not public from those bubble associations which every now and then appear on the surface of our mining share market. Our warnings have certainly not been in vain, and we shall never hesitate to renew them. The constitution of companies can, when legitimate, be very easily enquired into. Courting investigation, the secretaries and directors of fairly-formed associations will afford every possible facility to those who, willing to invest, desire the requisite knowledge which prudence suggests and reason ratifies, before an outlay of capital be decided on. The course, then, is plain. Purchase shares only through a known respectable broker. To such a dealer fair play is of vital consequence. He has a direct interest in the successful speculation of his clients, and will, by his experience and market information, shield them from the sharkish and designing. We deeply deplore occurrences like to that which we have considered it our duty to comment upon. In no malicious or vindictive spirit have we done so. Both the parties named are unknown to us, except through the channels to which parties named are unknown to us, except through the channels to which their imprudence, to speak mildly, have supplied a current scandal; and, while hoping they will in their future of mining adapt their interests to more

appreciable organisations, it is not invidious to point to that the ledge, and whisper to the speculative community the simple way.

#### THE TIN TRADE

THE TIN TRADE.

There has been a decided improvement in this article, both and demand and price. The transactions have been large, here and identifications have been large, here and in the upward movement was accelerated by the advance in The deliveries both here and in Holland during Sept. see large was expected; and, owing to a sudden demand for the in China and Japan. The supply of the European supply of Straits being considerable, its London. The large set of the purchased in Penang for transmission to Europe, have been shipsapore, and though on the change of the particle of the purchased in Penang for transmission to Europe, have been slingapore, and thones up to China and Japan. The supply of Englis centre in lation of stock either in Cornwail or London. The lucrased shipment of the caused an increased consumption of thin in Wales, and the stock on the property of the caused an increased consumption of thin in Wales, and the stock on the caused an increased consumption of the long stock of the caused an increased consumption of the Stock on the large of the caused an increased consumption of the Wales, and the stock on the caused an increased consumption of the Wales, and the stock on the caused an increased consumption of the Wales, and the stock on the caused an increased consumption of the Wales, and the stock of the wales are the caused an increased consumption of the Wales, and the stock of the wales are the caused an increased consumption of the Wales, and the stock of the wales are the wales and the wales are the wales are the wales and the wales are the wales are the wales and the wales are the wale

Stock on warrants, Sept. 1 ...... Slabs 105,406 .
Delivered in Sept. ..... 12,119 . 

 Making since Jan. 1, into London:
 1869.
 1861.

 Banca
 Slabs
 9,523
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 56,481
 58,507

Straits 56,481 88,507 44,525 ...

Total 66,004 66,417 51,713 ...

We estimate the present stock of thin in warehouse here at 1870 tons.

The export of the from Singapore, from July 20 to Aug. 20, was—10 final 2563 pekuls; Continental Europe and America, nil—price 528 %. Fran Faug. the same period—to Great Britain, 4192; America, 2485; and Confinent Repeated and 1861, has been as follows:—

Month ending Aug. 31. Eight months enligs a months of this year, compared with 1869 and 1861, has been as follows:—

Month ending Aug. 31. Eight months enligs a month of August last, and the far months of this year, compared with 1860 and 1861, has been as follows:—

Month ending Aug. 31. Eight months enligs a month of August last, and the far months of this year, compared with 1860 and 1861. Bis 25. Bis 37,692 25,944.

Import ... cwts. 1,926 3,318 6,912 37,592 25,944.

Export—Foreign 176 45,15 861 6,516 18,25 ...

Export—Foreign 176 45,15 861 6,516 18,25 ...

Export—Foreign 176 45,14 8,219 37,623 35,99 ...

Tix-PLATES have been in very good demand, an : makers are well supplied via but, notwithstanding the rise in the raw material, prices of Charcal resalutes 25s. 6d. to 28s. in Liverpool, and 6d. more in London. Common cale as from 1 c22s. In Liverpool, and 22s. 6d. in London. There is a fair deman fit the present quotations in New York leaves a fair margin on shipment of all his enhyment of all his enhyments to that quarter are fully double those of as year.

The declared value of tin-plates exported during August last, and the far months of this year, compared with 1860 and 1881, has been as follows:—

Month ending Aug. 31. Eight months ending Aug. 1 1860. 1861. 1862. 1860. 1861. 254. 61,047,024 ... £596,187 ... £

#### ON PEAT FUEL-No. IV. STEAM-(Continued)

Since our last Journal went to press we have been favoured with of Mr. Benjamin Fothergill's report on the use of condensel per engines of the steam tag John Lee, at the trial trip, which we have ready noticed. Mr. Fothergill is so high an authority on such as and his report is expressed with so much clearness, as well as combinate we feel much pleasure in appending it to our previous observation peat fuel. It will be remarked, that though the duty done by the per comparison with coal, was as 2.33 to 1.00, yet Mr. Fothergill star the result would have been more in favour of peat if the fire-ban have been so far apart.

the result would have been more in largue of pear that the been so far apart.

It is difficult to estimate the importance of using such feel in the largue, and in steam-ships generally. In addition to the enormous in the quantity consumed, and the benefit of substituting freight is the incidental advantages of absence of smoke, accelerated protein evaporation of steam, preservation of fire-bars and boilers, and for from spantaneous combustion, are great recommendations to pear the state of the Mr. Fothergill states-

from spantaneous combustion, are great recommendations to pail Mr. Fothergill states—

On Saturday, Aug. 9, I went on board the John Lee, steam-tug, lying of like and was introduced to Mr. Tredgold, foreman to Mr. Stewart, enginer, whe was present to witness the trial of the patent peat fuel. On examination, limit is had been got up by means of a coal fire, and afterwards the fire was allowed down, leaving barely audicient hot cluders to ignite the peat fuel. I gave disc the men to handle the engines and work the vessel in their accustomed masse, care to throw on fuel so as to maintain steam to the usual pressor at which is gines were worked when they fired up with coals. I had the boller-neon-septe the bags of peat brought in. So soon as the fuel became sufficiently ignifies steam was raised to the usual working pressure, the engines were set to work a vessel proceeded up and down the river; her performance evidently exciting read and curiosity of all on board, inamune as there was not the least sympos of escaping from the top of the chimney, and the engineer informed me that the seam better than with coal afters. The vessel was under stam for and 20 minutes, after which the reinaining fact was weighed, and the weighted her mounted to the state of the sample of the vessel and the engineer expense the amount of saving which would be effected by the introduction of the peat work this vessel, but I am bound to observe that the fire-bars were too wisconsequently allowed a considerable portion of the fuel to past through only in the consumed. Had they been placed at a suitable distance from each other was way." I paid particular attention to the furnaces, &c., and it affords as consequently allowed a considerable portion of the fuel to past through the sound have been still more favourable to the peat fuel. Whilst the vessel was way." I paid particular attention to the furnaces, &c., and it affords as simple sound the weight of the pear that from the commencement to the continuous distribution.—Benzamin Fotherschil

conbustion.—Benjaminy (or like leading to the results of such a confusion.—Benjaminy (or like leading to the results of such a coal-consuming company as the Peninsular and Oriental abandoning and adopting in its stead such peat as Mr. Fothergill employed in the perimental trip of which he has reported the particulars; and they a lamost incredible. That gigantic company, with a share capital of a than two millions, and half a million on debentures, have a stead of 50 ships, averaging 1450 tons. Customs' measurement, and 350-b power engines, for each ship. The consumption of coal in such a must be at least 400,000 tons per annum, and considering the great distribution to which the transport ships are sent to maintain a supply at some of coaling stations, the average cost of the coal cannot be less than 48, ton. If peat could be obtained at the same price as coal, and laid quantity will suffice, the saving would be 400,000. Per annum. But is not all. If the stowage room for peat is the \*\*me as for coal, its is not all. If the stowage room for peat is the \*\*me as for coal, its creased revenue from freight, occupying half the space now appropriate the saving in the principal of the coal cannot be coal in the coal of the coal cannot be coal in the saving in the coal of the coal cannot be less than 48. is not all. If the stowage room for pear is the space now appropriate creased revenue from freight, occupying half the space now appropriate coal, would be little, if at all, less than the saving in the cost of nor would the wages of the reduced number of stokers be an insignificant in the year's account. The company referred to has conferred it an amount of public benefit by their huge and spirited undertaking, we should not grudge them any accession to their income; but what time comes, which we hope and believe is not distant, that they all able to avail themselves of the extraordinary advantages which may are from the use of pear fuel in marine engines, it will be their policy made support they have long and liberally received.

IRISH v. SWEDISH IRON.—In the vicinity of Sixmilebridge, nat I. rick, a deposit of valuable minerals, comprising iron, copper, issi, sulphur, has been found, and from the account given of it there is little doubt that it will attract the attention of capitalists. The importance is the sulphur is described as the sulphur is described as

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on, the from dies or charges, and freights would be moderate. A sample make sealyaed by Mr. Fred. Penny, of Glasgow, and found to contain \$1.94; peroxide of iron, 67-33; lime, 1-23; magnesia, 0-25; phoseign, 3; garbuile seid, 2-72=100-00. Metallic fron, 65% per cent.

# FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

or market at Paris is represented as in a good state, the de-g well sustained. English is quoted at 99%; United States, 188, 198%; rough Chilian, 94%; and Corocoro mineral, 96%. griffer, 108L; rough Chilian, 94L; and Corocoro mineral, 96L.

"Toports do not mention any very important transaction; neverpier have been well supported. The advices to hand from Enggerfed a very favourable influence on the Hamburg market,
griffer have been received on the market. At Berlin, Cologne, and Stettin

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Book, Sept. 30 ..... 93,287

in issurable advices from England. The tone of the other continental marge of prices being very firmly supported.

\*\*glification\*\*\* for rails, which the Administration of Belgian State spally makes towards the end of the year, will take place on the sually makes towards the end of the year, will take place on the state of the supply of 1200 tons of rails, 350 tons of chairs, and tolis. The prices which will be offered to the Administration are awaited insistence, as they afford the only means of appreciating with tolerable exsensition of the market. At this moment opinions are much divided, as so that that the rise of irons in England, and the different contracts consistence, as they are the adjudication of Wednasday will show on which in lives, must give prices a firmness bordering on an advance. Others—is sense that that the rise of irons in England, and the different contracts consistency of the supplemental o

we by pursue the execution of all works, as well as the production of plant work, for railways, canais, rivers, and ordinary roads, with the exception, concludes and steamboats.

sized last week to afford some details with respect to mining in its shall now endeavour to redeem the pledge. The Southland is tolerably rich in ores, but defective management, and an its energy, has hitherto rendered the mines worked less remulate would otherwise have been. During the earlier history of the country is men neglected; in fact, it is only since 1815, when the tranquillisation its energy has hitherto rendered the mines worked less remulate management, and an interest and the state of the state o ration in he district of Olknas, between the Rivers Przemaza and Brynica matical in has lately been given to this valuable product, as the demand statiy on the increase, both for private consumption and for the various insunfactories established in Poland of late years. The production of the seal mines in 1860 was sufmed at 100,000 tens, and of the private mines as. The foundries and satinated at 100,000 tens, and of the private mines as. The foundries and satinated at 200,000 tens, with a speedy prospect same, as vanished as the seal of the production of the kingdom. It shall, then, that coal is still imported in small quantities from England for as, the value for the receipts in 1861 being returned at 17,721. For several cashing the has raged in one of the Government coal mines, causing, of course, a ket it was subdued last year. The Crown zinc mines of Poland, which is the subdurchood of Dombrowa, on the Warsaw and Vienna Railway, as let it was subdued last year. The Crown zinc mines of Poland, which is the production of the production of the control of the control of the production amounted to 2833 tens, and a large export to India ensued; as many official sepaciation, the produce of the mines has fallen off control of the state of the production of the state of the production

F Arra.—The invitations issued for the conversatione at goo, on Wednesday evening, were well responded to, some amongst whom were many foreign princes and ministers, se whole of the colonial and foreign commissioners to the Ex-west. The bands of the Life Guards and of the Coldstreams were in Educational portion of the measum, the Italian Courts, and the picture of articles of every lens by noblemen and gentlemen formed a principal control of the most minute instances and the collections are certainly well workly of the most minute instances of the Collections are certainly well workly of the most minute instances of the Collections are certainly well workly of the most minute instances.

#### REPORT ON CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TRURO.]

-We are told by those versed in the matter that mining specu-Oct. 9.—we are tool by those versed in the matter that mining speculation is dull at present, and in a certain sense this is undoubtedly true, notwithstanding the large amount of business transacted. In fact, speculation seems, to a great extent, to be transferred from mines to shares; and as share jobbing can only be carried on in concerns which are largely and as share jobbing can only be carried on in concerns which are largely dealt in in the market, it is necessarily confined to a few mines. Thus we see the attention of the speculating public, each following the conseals of his favourite broker, concentrated on a few market concerns, whose prices in favourite broker, concentrated on a few market concerns, whose prices on the content of the co

which will ultimately communicate with the 170 east, coming from the engine-shaft, but from which, in the meantime, a 160 intermediate level can be driven back under the run of eastern tin ground gone down in the 150 fathom level.

can be driven back under the run of eastern in ground gone down in the 150 fathom level.

Thus there seem to be two distinct shoots of tin ground opening out in North Crofty; the western shoot, in the 170, to the west of the engineshaft, which appears to make in the same run as the rich bunches of copper upwards; and the eastern shoot, about Doctor's and Rule's shafts, where a productive lode is opening out in new ground. In this part of the mine the lode has never been seen below the 100, east of the slide, which knocks it to pieces; consequently, a discovery east of the slide would be particularly important, as it would open up a large piece of high ground. North Crofty is under the management of Capt. Joseph Vivian, of North Roskear, who, with Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, occupies, indisputably, the first place among Cornish mine managers. Capt. Vivian has for many years held the management of North Roskear, but it is only more recently that North Crofty came under his direction, when the late East Crofty adventurers determined to abandon the mine. As the abandonment of North Crofty would have thrown its water on North Roskear, Capt. Vivian and his friends, believing that in time the mine would answer, determined to take up the sett at the value of the materials. Since then he has had a long uphill work, but he has boldly, yet cautiously, worked on, and has now the satisfaction of seeing his labours drawing to a successful issue. Too much credit cannot be given to the judgment and enterprise shown by Captain

Vivian in rescuing this mine from abandonment, for if it had stopped the result would, probably, have been the ultimate stoppage of North Roskear, which, in its turn, would certainly have involved the embarrassment, and not improbably the abandonment, of other concerns. In a district like this the mines are all linked together, and whatever contributes to the success of the one aids the others. It is remarkable that in East Crofty the most influential shareholders were also those most largely interested as lords; not merely in that mine, but in adjoining property; yet they abandoned the one and jeopardised the other, under the influence of advice which the result has proved to have been unsound. Under the circumstances that the present working was commenced, it is natural to suppose that its financial position was not the strongest, and that it was necessary to move cautiously; so that many things which, strictly speaking, ought to have been done before have only been lately accomplished. It was thus with the drainage of the bottoms, which has only been recently effected, with such a successful result. The other agents at North Crofty are Capt. William Thomas, who is also agent at North Roskear, and Capt. George Bennetts, who is also agent at West Condurrow. Mr. Almond E. Paull, of Camborne, is the purser.

#### REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

who is also agent at West Condurrow. Mr. Almond E. Paull, of Camborne, is the purser.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Oct. 6.—The Coal Trade still continues somewhat sluggish, some favoured collieries are fully employed, but many others are only partially some favoured collieries are fully employed, but many others are only partially sie some control collieries in Northumberland have many of them been dull lately; but it must be remembered that the coal produced at those collieries is enormous. The quantity put out by one pit is continually increasing, so that to keep pace with this increased production the exports must be largely increased. At the last new winning at Seaton Delaval, where the largest winding-engine ever erected for the purpose of drawing coals is to be found, capable of lifting about 1500 tons per day, the quantity worked has reached about 500 tons per day, and the workings are being extended not the most region will be fully employed, and the largest quantity ever worked by one shaft will be raised. The exports for the last month from the north-eastern ports will, we believe, prove to be more satisfactory than the late months have shown, but we have not a syst received "Brown's Export List." The exports from Sunderland have, however, we learn, been very large, much larger than in any former month; the exports from this place having reached in Sept. 127,484 tons against 91,137 tons in Sept. last year, and in Sept., 1850, 85,564 tons were exported; these figures showing an increase in the trade of last month over the corresponding month in last year of 36,711 tons of coal, and for the past five months the exports amounted to 586,501 tons, in 1712 reases. The foundation of the great financier, Mr. Gladatone. At the dimer in the Town Hall, on Traeslay, about 600 gentlemen attended, forming such a gathering as has seldom taken place in the North, and yesterlay he passed down the river, attended by the municipal and other bodies connected with the Tyde, when he was highly gratified by the

# REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 9.—The quarterly meetings of ironmasters and other persons connected with the production or sale of iron, or the materials which constitute it, have been held—at Wolverhampton yesterday, and at Birmingham to-day. Both meetings have been characterised by the more confident tone which has been observable and has been reported during the last two months. The attendance at Wolverhampton was not very large, but there was a decided disposition to give out orders, and the accounts were in almost every case of a favourable character. At to-day's meeting the attendance was larger, and more of the merchants and others from a distance were present, and the meeting was decidedly firm. The demand still runs mainly in plates, sheets, and angle and other bars of complex section, for bridges, roofs, and various other kinds of construction in iron. For merchant bars the demand still remains rather dull, although it is better than it was. The opinion to-day was strongly in favour of the For merchant bars the demand still remains rather dull, although it is better than it was. The opinion to-day was strongly in favour of the belief that the trade will be good for the rest of the year, and orders were given out to a satisfactory extent. Pig-Iron had been largely sold for this quarter before the quarterly meetings, but to-day several sales took place at full rates, and in some cases at an advance on the prices paid a month or fortnight ago. There appears a general anticipation that the improved demand must lead, if it continue, to a number of blast-furnaces being shortly put into operation in this district.

month or fortinght ago. I here appears a general analysis at the improved demand must lead, if it continue, to a number of blast-furnaces being shortly put into operation in this district.

The Millfields boiler explosion will long be remembered as one of the most dreadful accidents of that nature ever known. The committee, at the head of which is the Rev. C. W. Richards, incumbent of the neighbouring parish of Ettingshall, who has collected subscriptions for the surviving sufferers by the explosion, has obtained the handsome sum of 23631. 7s. 8d., of which they have as yet expended less than 5851 in relief, advertising, &c. A large number of widows and orphans are, however, dependent on the fund, and their relief will, of course, require a long-continued expenditure. Several children, whose fathers lost their lives by the accident, were born after the fatal occurrence.

On Friday last, six young men appeared before the magistates at Bilston, to answer charges of having neglected their work as under-hand puddlers, at the Millfields Works, near Bilston, where the above explosion had taken place. The defence was that the men had been afraid of an explosion of other boilers at the works, and that from various cizeumstances they and others had left the works at different times from fear of an explosion. The magistrates appeared indisposed

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to commit under these circumstances, but, at the request of the manager of the works, the case was adjourned to Tuesday. On that day the engineman gave evidence that in his option the boliers were perfectly safe; and Mr. Thomas Claridge, and neighbouring frommasters, and an engineer of 22 years' experience, deposed that, from a thorough acquaintance with the boliers, he was satisfied that there was no ground for alarms. Speaking of a bolier heated by the puddling-furnaces, which was the one chiefly complained of, Mr. Claridge said it was capable of bearing a pressure of 200 lbs. to the square inch, whilst it was not worked at more than 20 lbs. Mr. Gettings, an ironfounder and engineer, of still larger experience, gave similar evidence; and Mr. Rose, the proprietor of the works, said each bolier was provided with a water-pauge cock, a blow-cock, and a water-busy. The two previous witnesses expressed themselves unfavourably in reference to the use of whisties to boliers, on the ground that they were lable to get out of order, and were often relied on, when, in fact, they were unterly untrust the provided with the men most code. The case that each bolier was perfectly. I was suggested to Mr. Rose that each bolier should be provided with a glass cided that the men most code. The case that each bolier should be provided with a glass tube, to see a seal he should five with a water, and Mr. Rose promised to act on the suggestion, though he will be seen the sach bolier should be provided with a glass papear very desirable to secure the inspection of the officer of a bolier insurance company. At the inquest in reference to the deaths of the three men who lost their lives, went down the shaft for some distance with another man, but finding that the candies went out they caused the skip to be drawn up again. The agent of the colier years were also seen to the shaft, and he very properly said that no one was to go down further than the candles would remain lighted. In the morning, however, Wood, and a man amend John Jones,

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 8.—The Iron Trade continues to manifest unmistakeable signs of returning confidence, and the aspect of every ironwork in this district proves this to a greater or lesser extent. The orders on the books, and the disposition on the part of buyers to speculate, indicate that still higher prices are likely to be realised within a short date, and the ironmasters acting upon this opinion are not disposed to enter upon long contracts. Railway iron commands the best enquiry, and those works that produce rails are well employed. Bars and sheets are also in good request, but the peculiar specifications that are in the market for both these descriptions of iron render their execution more than usually difficult. As yet, no additional furnaces have been lighted, but when quotations reach such a point as will ensure that the improvement in the trade is substantial and lasting, then more furnaces will soon be in blast. Rumours have been afloat that the Pontnewynydd, Treforest, and Hirwain Works, which have been at a stand still for several years, are again about to be started, but it seems there is no foundation for the reports. The expected sale of the Aberaman Works has not taken place, and it is pretty clear that Mr. Bailey will continue to be the proprietor, at least for some time to come.

The Coal Trade remains in about the same state as mentioned in last week's report. The demand for house and gas coal is good, as might be expected at this time of the year, and quotations are firm, with an upward tendency. The increased vitality in the iron trade has also affected manufacturing qualities, and steam coals are in fair request. All the colleries are not, perhaps, so actively employed as might be wished, and as has been the case in previous years; but, taking the condition of the country generally into consideration, it appears quite clear that the South Wales district has suffered less in its industry than any other based of the South Wales position for one has this week been i

of coal, and 146,187 tons of iron, against \$30,906 tons of coal and 108,686 tons of iron in the corresponding period of last year. This shows a gratifying and substantial increase, and there is every prospect that the same will continue. Briton Ferry, Swanses, and Lianelly have also shared in the general improvement, and the shipments are considerably larger than last year.

The traffic roturns of the local railways afford convincing proof of the improvement in trade. The following are the latest weekly returns:—Lianelly Railway and Dock, 6371, 15a, 5d., against 4991, 1a, 11d. in the corresponding week; Great Wostern (including South Wales and West Midnad), 64,0001., against 57,9001. In the corresponding week; Yale of Neath, 2,0281, 4s, 30., against 18091. 7a, 1d. in the corresponding week; Yale of Neath, 2,0281, 4s, 30., against 18091. 7a, 1d. in the corresponding week; Yale of Neath, 2,0281, 4s, 30., against 18091. 7a, 1d. in the corresponding week. It is expected that several new railway schemes will be promoted in the next session of Parliament, which will materially assist in developing the minerals of the district.

An inquest was held on Saturday, at the Ship and Castle, Llanelly, on the body of Henry Simon. Deceased was a collier working at the Penceed Colliery, and he was killed by a fall of coal. Mr. John Davies, the overman, was examined, and his evidence went to show that every precaution hab been taken.—On the same day a fatal accident occurred to George Jenkins, a lad employed at the Taff Vale railworks. It appears that the deceased accidentally got entangled with the machinery, and he was cut in systa a dreadful manner that instant death was the result.

Mr. Jonathan Edwin Billups, of Halswell-terrace, Cardiff, has patented an invention of "fixed points for railways."

The arrivals at Swansea include—The Caldera, from Caldera, with 305 tons of silver ore, and 360 tons of copper regulus for H. Bath and Son; Rival, from Riva de Sella, with 117 tons of copper or for order, and 49 tons for W. Foster

EXPORTS.—Coal, coke, and culm, 28,395 tons; copper, 79 tons tin-plates, 155 tons; miscelianeous, 471 tons: total, 30,671 tons.

# REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

OUT. 9.—A strong feeling is gaining ground that the South will be recognised by the English Government as an independent State—an event which, it is thought, will speedily terminate the war. This has exercised a beneficial effect upon the Iron Trade, which has during the past week shown indications of improvement in the these counties. We have a better enquiry for rails, bars, and plates. The entirent firm of Messrs, John Brown and Co., of Sheffield, have just received another large order for armour-plates. The Coal Trade is improving, and the demand for the better kinds of Yorkshire (Sikastone) and Derbyshire bard is active, not only for our home market, but for France and other Continental States. Hones coal is also in better request.

We hear that the arbitration between the Mill Dam and Great Hucklow Companies is brought to an end, Mr. Pethertek having made his award, giving the Mill Dam the right to the use of the swallow for the drainage of a portion of the mine. The North Derbyshire Company have not commenced to work Wenn Park: they are continuing to sink to the level. The other mines are in about the same position as noticed in our last, with the exception of Eyam, which is steadily improving. The collers and others employed at the Tinsley Collieries, near Sheffield, have presented to Mr. Benjamin Huntsmans, the proprietor of the works, an epsgrap and candesented to Mr. Benjamin Huntsmans, the Recalesance style, and cost 200 guiness. The manufacturers were Messrs. Hawksworth, Eyre, and Co., Nursery-street. It bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Epsiamin Huntsman, Eq., by the employed of the Tinsley Collieries, as a token of their gratitude for his uniform kindness and general liberality towards them. September 30, 1852. On one of the shields of the plateau there were the arms of the family and the mottor "Esto Vigilans." The presentation took place at the residence of Mr. Huntsman, at Reford, and was attended by about 650 of the colliers and

here were the arms of the family and the metto "Esto Vignams.

Not place at the residence of Mr. Huntsman, at Reiford, and was attended by about 650 (the colliers and their wives, &c.

The men employed by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, in the Arley mines, at his

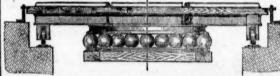
#### THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

"THEO POTICE.

We cannot conclude our comments upon the United States department without a passing reference to those marvellous springs of petroleum, of which our readers have heard so much, and from similar springs of which, in Canada, so much benefit is locked forward to, more especially as Mr. J. E. Holmes has furnished us with a very interesting account of it in alluding to the oils exhibited by the CRYSTAL CARDON OIL COMPANY, of Meadville, Pennsylvania; and by Mr. F. S. Please, of Buffalo, New York. Mr. Holmes remarks that the similarity of the products from coal when distilled to that of petroleum points distinctively to a common origin, and he has no hesitation in attributing the large deposits of petroleum origin, and be has no hesitation in attributing the large deposits of petroleum origin, and the has no hesitation in attributing the large deposits of petroleum origin, and he has no hesitation in attributing the large deposits of petroleum origin, and he has no hesitation in attributing the large deposits of petroleum origin, and he has no hesitation in attributing the large deposits of petroleum origin, and he has no hesitation in attributing the large deposits of petroleum origin, and he has no hesitation in attributing the process by which this may have been accomplished. The theory is the—First, all our coal beds of Pennsylvania and year was a matural to the process by which this may have been accomplished. The theory is the—First, all our coal beds of Pennsylvania and have for first period or the coales known as anthracite, and the lighter process of the coals known as anthracite, and the lighter process of the coals known as anthracite, and the lighter provides and the coales and the coal

Self-Centreling Turn-Table.—Near the extremity of the eastern annexe, and opposite the elegant saloon railway carriage, which forms so attractive a feature in that locality, Mr. W. H. Ward, of Auburn, New York, exhibits the improved self-centreing turn-table, of which the sub-loined is a diagram; and which is certainly one of the most useful contrivances exhibited in connection with railways and railway plant. It will be at once seen that by



this arrangement the wear and tear by friction is reduced to the minimum, whilst the supports are so well distributed beneath the entire table that the labour required to turn it, even with the heaviest possible weight, is scarcely worth consideration. The table has neither rabbing journal, wheel, nor central guiding pivot, and we do not see the possibility of its getting out of order, unless by the positive grinding away of the parts, which takes the form of a segment of a circle, beneath the table, a corresponding annular groove reversed being provided on the foundation below the table. In the lower groove a number of hollow spheres of from are placed, upon which the platform of the table rests, and on which it turns. The whole is now ready for use, the turning being made upon the globes with an ease that can scarcely be expected by those accustomed to the ordinary form of table. From the simplicity and durability of the new turn-table, it becomes a question whether it could not be very extensively introduced in collieries, as well as on railways, where a few additional turn-tables might be made to economise both space and money. We understand that Mesers. Lioyds, Fosters, and Co., of the Old Park Ironwork, have one in use at their works, and no doubt when the invention becomes known its adoption will be general.

IMPROVED CORK-CUTTING MACHINE,—In a rather unfavourable posi-

known its adoption will be general.

IMPROVED CORK-CUTTING MACHINE.—In a rather unfavourable position in the English tool department, Mr. Edward Corroy, of Boston, Massachusetts, exhibits a machine for cutting corks, in which the process of hand-cutting is more closely assimilated than in any machine which we have noticed. The cutter consists of a circular disc of steel, which rotates horizontally at a high speed, and the corks to be cut are placed in small grooves, which are provided on each side of the knife, at each revolution of which two corks are removed from the grooves by a suitable eccentric motion towards such knife, and a rotary motion being given to the cork it is cut with the greatest precision. With such rapidity is the cutting effected that no less than 200 gross can be cut in a single day. It is calculated that, as compared with hand-cutting, the use of this machine will effect an economy of from 50 to 75 per cent.

Wool-Burring Machine.—In the western annexe, between the Belgian and Zollverein machinery, behind some ore-separating machinery on one side, and a large horizontal-engine on the other, an improved woolburring machine is exhibited, or rather placed, for few are likely to see it, by Messrs. Goddand and Co., of New York. The apparatus for removing the burs is so constructed that it can either be connected to a wool carding machine or used alone. The machine has been designated the Mestizo Burring Pleker, because the wool of that class is, perhaps, more burry than any other, and because the machine is one of the best to free it, not only from burs, but from foreign matter generally. The mestizo wools of Buenes Ayres, the Caps, Australia, California, and sleewhere contain, among others, burs about the size of a pea, somewhat flattened at their two opposite sides, and composed of spiral coils of a fine wiry woody flore, like a thread, which runs spirally from contro of one side over to the centre of the other side, and encloses clover seeds (this clover being lite food of the sheep). This coiled thread is thick set, with barbed, horry hooks skirting its outer edges, which catch and hold firmly to the fibres of the wool. When this coiled thread is unravoiled and broken, the pleeces on athere with their books to the wool fibres that it is impossible to separate them, and in that condition they find their way into the spinning-room, where they are a cause of constant annoyance and deiny, by the breakings; and a series of similar amnoyances exist throughout the manufacture, and the harsh pieces of have not of similar amnoyances exist throughout the manufacture, and the harsh pieces have either so reduced the stock as to prohibit their use on fine wools, while imperfectly cleaning from burs, or, if not injuring the staple, while removing a part of the burs, have unraveiled the rest, and the unraveiling has precluded the use of the wool. Besides the disadvantage of these machines, the pickers in general use in woollen manu WOOL-BURRING MACHINE.-In the western annexe, between the Bel-

Petchcroft and Brinks Coilieries, Blackrod, to the number of about 80, are now on strike against an alteration in the mode of their payment. The alteration appears to be the reduction of the price paid for small coal by 1s. 6d. per score, and the increase of the price paid for round coal by the same amount. This at first sight seems a change of no importance, but the men say that as it is almost impossible to get many tube of round in a day, it is really a very great reduction.

The coilieries of Wigan and district are in a very unsettled state, and several meetings have been held on the subject of wages, and other matters in respect of the state of trade.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—1862.

THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

got from souries, or orthwary nuesco. Ayres weel, so that its cale is will be at once apparent.

IMPROVED SWING.—Nothing in the American departs deed, it be the cow-milking machine, the advantages of which there is the comparison of the control of the comparison o

tion the force is exerted from the centre as it vibrates outwar. The in very ornamental forms, and it appears well worthy of adoptic, is out-door use.

IMPORTANT SUBSTITUTE FOR A CRANK.—In the weige foot of the steps of Easton and Amos's pump, will be found with a new motion substituted for an ordinary crant, a Meastre, Redstone Brothers and Co., of Indianapolis, and the maximum and being secured. The shaft being simply a straight rod is not water of the fibre of the metal, and from the form of the diese by which the nicated any number may be placed upon the aame shaft, operating from the shaft. The stroke may be adjusted, increasing ordinates. The wrist is attached to a silde, which traverses the diese site of the metal of the fibre of the protection of the shaft and the maximum and the shaft. The stroke may be adjusted, increasing ordinates. These diese as they are reciprocated do not touch the shaft, as then sage of the same. As the result of this arrangement the direct motion of the pistons give a regular rotary motion to the shaft. The wrist operates passes across the vertical slot at the top and before consequently, at the outer extremity of the groove when the port the shaft. The action of the machine, though small and roughly and very important feature in its operation is the application of the same which is done by a touch of the main valve, instantly revige and in the opposite direction, or stopping at will, thus antirely dipensity of the interest of the same standard of the same

# TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOING

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS
There has been a fair enquiry for dividend and other leading sile and probably an average amount of business transacied; but if a stitute an active market, there has been a very animated one, for improved in price but a reaction has followed; so that it is quint tation for two consecutive hours. There was a little excitement of quence of a number of Luddours. There was a little excitement of the very series of the account-day, and shares advanced 15s, to 17s, 6d, they were offered at full 20s, lower for the account.—Daves On enquired for,—Serox and Naw Seron have been in god desend, and transactions effected, but the former has receded.—Eart on the account.—Eart Basser and Clifford Dave been in region and transactions effected, but the former has receded.—Eart on the structure of the struct

ledes laid open, give every reason to calculate on son seeing as East Birch Tor and Vitifer.

When A. Awar (near St. Austell): A meeting of the sharebolm held on the 23d ult., when the accounts for II months to the either, share was made. The purser, in his report did not the 13d ult., when the accounts for II months to the either, share was made. The purser, in his report calculation, share was made. The purser, in his report calculation, saved by pounds the amount which Capt. II. B. Grose led the deventure, share has had the advantage of the experience of a practical massar and a practical treasurer, all centred in one person, and with all the mine is involved in shameful debt, and the shareholders is cery, which even the respectability and integrity of the present redress. It is such mal-administration as has been pursed is of this mine that creates a want of condidence in mining, a discullation and a general diaguat in the minds of distant shareholders, is can be conducted with as much honesty, veractly, and legituses mercial enterprise. Mining, when under the fairest ampieces as he but a speculation,—and those intrusted with the prosecutions as the fundament of adventurers should carefully avoid wifis misropressing the influence of adventurers should carefully avoid wifis misropressing are liable to criminal punlshment under the Fassise proceedings are liable to criminal punlshment under the Fassise proceedings are liable to criminal punlshment under the Fassise proceedings are liable to criminal punlshment under the Fassise proceedings are liable to criminal punlshment under the Fassise proceedings are liable to criminal punlshment under the fassis proceedings are liable to criminal punlshment under the fassis proceedings are liable to criminal punlshment under the fassis of the present of the prese expense of prosecution. But it is to be hoped that the Lective and legal wisdom, will see the necessary of a public present unity will be afforded the mining community, as well as the of seeing their wrongs redressed, by a colony of victimisers in the WHALL FOLKERS. Although this mine does not present two years since, when such excellent courses of ore were laid two years since, when such excellent courses of ore were laid on the control of the progressing satisfactorily, and making profates on Quarry lode, is now within about 20 rms. of the rich on great work, towards which we were all other points of great morit, towards which we were all other points of great morit, towards which we will be a promising character has been intersected in the 15 color of a promising character has been intersected in the 15 color of the promising character has been intersected in the 15 color of the promising character has been intersected in the 15 color of the promising character has been intersected in the 15 color of the 16 color of the

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of hown in the first first candle with his min to min to my glad it very rich

in 11, 1862.

It is is expected to be the same run of tin ground so rich in the desper levels are being pressed on, with a view of ascertaining if the desper levels are being pressed on, with a view of ascertaining if the being down, and should it prove so, there is no doubt of its becoming a same some control of the property of the property, and shove all the size and richards of several other projected companies, claiming considerable merit on the property, and shove all the size and richards of several other projected companies, claiming considerable merit on the geological position of the property, and shove all the size and richards the traverse the sett, with the extraordinary results which have attacked the property of the property, and above all the size and richards at vigra and Clogau, the Prince of Wales, and other rich mines in the property of the several property of the several saways of experienced and the other property of the extraordinary quarts lode which traverses the entire length of the several well-known and selential, from the reports and opinions of the several well-known and selential, from the reports and opinions of the several well-known and selential, from the reports and opinions of the several well-known and selential, from the reports and opinions of the several well-known and selential, from the appropriation of the productive character of the stone, they are all the several well-known and selential, from the appropriation of the productive character of the stone, they are all the several well in showing the advantages and facility with which the productive character of the stone, they in the several well of the advantages and facility with which the productive of home would compete in rivary with distant cliems. The advance of home would compete in rivary with distant cliems. The advance of home would compete in rivary with distant cliems. The advance of home would co

indege Batters:—The Market for Mining Shares has been at in the early part of the week a large business was done; towards of reling prevailed, and in several instances a reaction in prices set in. Souri Canabox, and Union shares proved an exceptional stances, and union shares proved an exception of the law been favourably influenced; Consols have risen ½ per cent.—See insalmate, but firm, and slightly higher in price.—Foreign Funds, as, Spanish, Italian, and Turkish Consolides, have been in speculative risen considerably.—Money has been in more active demand in Lombet the Bank minimum; the demand is likely to continue until the dress period of the payment of the dividends, on Tuesday next.—Metals are in suff, especially copper, tin, and lead. Tin has further risen 31, per that have been mostify dealt in on the Mining Market have been Est Canabox, Devox Great Consolas, Marke Valler, Cook's ort, Nortra Robert, Union, Nortra Rossear, &c. The importance of the money dealth of the second of the secon

EMPTOWN, and CARN CAMNONE, being the group of mines managed girt theres have steadily risen to 8, and close with a strong upward in 150 fm. level, east of Fraed's shaft, after passing through a course of as 150 1010. Per fathom, entered a splice (to use the miners' term) in sugginizative. It is, however, again beginning to improve, the lode being its 151, 150 100. Per fathom, and improving as the level goes forth; and as the ignate value than it had praviously been, there is every reason to expect past through similar splices in the same level, after each of which it begins in the same in the same level, after each of which it begins above valuable tin ground extended, worth in places from 504, to 1004, shell above valuable tin ground extended, worth in places from 504, to 1004, shell above valuable tin ground extended, worth in places from 504, to 1004, shell above valuable tin ground extended, worth in places from 504, to 1004, shell above valuable tin ground extended, worth in places from 504, to 1004, shell above valuable tin ground extended, worth in places from 504, to 1004, shell above valuable tin ground extended, worth in places from 504, to 1004, shell above valuable tin ground extended, worth in places from 504, to 1004, shell above valuable tin ground extended, and the shell about 100 for 100 Mine, from which large quantities of copper were shell about 100 for 1004, the three shell about 100 for 100 Mine, from which large quantities of copper were shell about 100 for 1004 to 1004 for 100

is set with not a point in the mine to value, simply on the prospect of a his wonderful lode. Shares are selling at 125, and are doubtless cheap in the wonderful lode. Shares are selling at 125, and are doubtless cheap in the self-shares have risen to 27, buyers. In Pearce's shaft, sinking under the limit of the level of great shares are selling at 125, and are doubtless cheap in the self-shares are selling at 125, and are doubtless cheap in the self-shares are self-shares. When the self-shares are self-shares were a self-shares are self-shares when the bottom of the level, and is now within about 2 fathoms of at the shares are standing by the side of the level of greater value than the one size he is a self-share and the same part of the lode as the shaft. It is, therefore, probable say is a lode standing by the side of the level of greater value than the one size he shares have a self-share and the same part of the lode as the shaft is communicated to size the same time the shaft will be continued without delay to the 194, to hisrospent of the fine course of copper gone down in the bottom of the 184. Shares shares are stendy at 16 to 17. The engine lode going east at the 68 wis six, and shows a promising appearance, with good stones of ore. Great stands, by 64. The engine lode sinking below the 140 is worth for tin 70. Issue Berga, 2 to 24. The lode in the flat-rod shaft is worth for tin 70. Issue Berga, 2 to 24. The lode in the flat-rod shaft is worth for tin 70. Issue Berga, 2 to 24. The lode in the flat-rod shaft is worth for tin 70. Issue Berga, 2 to 24. The lode in the flat-rod shaft is worth for tin 70. Issue Berga, 2 to 24. The lode in the flat-rod shaft is worth for tin 70. Issue Berga, 1234, to 134. West Basser, 1334 to 144 ex div.

The 161, were from Brown's winze, is 146 bot wide, worth 114 ton per fm. which were the share the shares of the 40, on the south lode, 2 tons; the stopes of the back line. As becaded to 150, on the south lode, 2 tons; the stopes in the back line. As there are several poin

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

[Alter (Clitter's).—This mine, of which we promised to speak too, is held by so small a number of adventurers, who are so well satisfied sea, that it is, and would continue to be, but little known beyond themsel, that for the interests of mining, and to stimulate hitherto unsuccessitis well that attention should occasionally be drawn to such of those which is the state of the season of the present out unsquad commercial undertakings when was not steady, all are not such unsquad to prove that, much as mining ison as a lottery, all are not such unsquad commercial undertakings when was not steady and the present proprietary, Gannis Lake Mine has yielded with of ore, sufficient to pay its working expenses, and with the overplus being it. The profits over working expenses are now temporarily directed incases of machinery, and it will then, it is believed, take its place in the bills. The profits over working expenses are now temporarily directed incases of machinery, and it will then, it is believed, take its place in the bills. The profits over working expenses are now temporarily directed in account of machinery, and it will then, it is believed, take its place in the bill of the present holders being its third possessors. The first as early a state of the present holders being its third possessors. The first is selected to the present holders being its third possessors. The first is the present of the present holders being its third possessors. The first is selected to the present of the present holders being its third possessors. The first is selected to the majority of Cornish lake, It is immediately surrounded years for present of comments and the present promise, on the east, south, and diminish lake, Drake Walls, Hingston Down, and Bedford United, and all the selected for the present to the hill for about the present of quants lake, Drake Walls, Hingston Down, and Bedford United, and suchour is oft-quoted Dovon Great Consols, opposite to which, at a significant of the product of the pr

Ns. - In a trip to Cornwall I have this week visited this pleasure in testifying to the manner in which it has been opened, and in the work done. This is an old mine, about 100 fms. deep from soler adit, and they have cleared down to the 50 under adit, and they have cleared down to the 50 under adit, put up pumping—eagine, with all pitwork, &c., and excellent winding—engine, as also, besides building surface erections, and all for the small sum of flad to see large piles of tinstuff aiready drawn and then being drawn 7 side quality, and I was much pleased to hear the agent say that they

Il as other of sisters in the sisters in the sisters in the provent and to prove the sisters in the sister in the

calculated on giving a profit as soon as the various water-stamps were in full course of working, they being at the present time occupied in enlarging and making them anew. On the whole, I think the entire mine reflect great credit on the management, and I have no doubt will pay us very well for our onlay.—A SHAREMOLDER: Bristof, Oct. 8.

CHARLOTTE UNITED.—Notwithstanding that little can be done underground in breaking and raising ore while the 60-in. engine is being cretted at Charlotte shaft, which is also being cut down by 24 men to receive larger pitwork, there has been sold in the last four months 14017. 10s. worth of copper ore, and 60 tons more sampled. An important improvement has taken place in the 35, west of the rise, above the 50, on the new south lode, it being mow worth from 107, to 127, per fm. Few speculations hold out such good chances of success soon after the engine is at work at Charlotte shaft.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU GOLD MINES.—The directors have declared another dividend of 11, per share (42004), for the quarter, which is at the rate of 41, per

other divided of 11, per share (42001,) for the quarter, which is at the rate of 41, per share per annum, and even this will give about 13½ per cent. on the shares, at 30%, each. But the present yield of gold is obtained with machinery of the most limited character, and stamps are being erected for the purpose of largely increasing the returns, immense quantities of the auriferons quartz being apparantly available. It is, therefore, fair to expect that the profits will be proportionately increased when the additional machinery

In operation.

At East Wheal Grenville the cross-cut at the 45, to intersect the

Wheal Graville lode, is being pushed on with every dispatch, and the lode will, in all probability, be cut this month. The next sale of (in will be about 8 tons.

PROSPER UNITED.—A resolution was passed at the meeting, requesting Capt. Charles Thomas and Capt. Passece (of South Frances) to hispect these mines, and not only give their opinions on their state and prospects, but also state whether there has been any unnecessary or extrawagant expenditure. In case Capt. Charles Thomas should be unable to attend, Capt. Daw, of Carn Bres, is to be asked to join Captain Passoce.

Captain Pascoe.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE.—These mines are about to resume TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE,—These mines are about to resume the prominent position they held in former days, when they were among the richest in Cornwall. It is said that the late Canon Rogers received as much as \$0,000.f. for dues. The present returns are about 10 tons of tin per month, but in a month or two this is likely to be increased, and continue to be so, and before half of the coming year is past, the mine will likely take its place in the Dividend List. The success of this mine is entirely owing to the spirit and perseverance of two or three gentlemen, who carried it on for some years a minost entirely themselves; unknown though it might be in the London market, where certain parties would no doubt have pronounced it rubbias!

PROSPER UNITED.—The lode in the rise above the 60, on the Moor lode, is valued at 20t. per fm.; the 50, west of Henry's shaft, 8t, per fm.; the 60, west of Louisa's shaft, 8t, per fm.; the winze below the \$0, 3 tons of copper ore per fm., and and the 50 west, 24t, per fm. The 50, cast of Hill's shaft, is worth 10t. per fm. and the 40 west 6t, per fm. Thy have begun a cross-cut here to the south lode, worked on at Louisa's shaft.

BLENDE—SOUTH LISBURNE MINE has sold two parcels of blende over

and the 50 west, 241, per fm. The 50, east of Hill's shaft, is worth 101, per fm., and the 40 west 61, per fm. They have begun a cross-cut here to the south iode, worked on at Louisa's shaft.

BLENDE—SOUTH LISBURNE MINE has sold two parcels of blende ore since the middle of July; the first parcel was sold to Vivian and Sons, at 31, 14s. per ton; and the second to H. Bath and Son, at 41, per ton; the weight of the first parcel was 68 tons 16 wits, 2 qr., and the second parcel weighed 70 tons. As the price of blende is so very low now it is considered that this blende is about the best in the market; it contains a good percentage of silver.

St. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—The late discovery in the adit is considered a very important one, and little doubt is entertained that the mine will pay when more ground is opened out. The appearances of the mine itself fully warrant this anticipation; but it is a further encouraging fact, that there is a dividend mine both on the east and west of it. The number of shares being small (1024), and there being ample machinery for pumping and stamping, render the mine a favourable one for speculation. NEW CROW HILL.—The 70 has been driven 16 fms. east and 15 fms. west. The 55 and upper levels are producing ample work for the stamps. We have 50 tons of mundic for sale.

LUDCOTT.—Although a shareholder, I was not able to attend the meeting, but was much pleased with Capt. Knapp's lucid report and prospects of the mine, and much obliged for Mr. Peter Watson's questions, which brought out replies from Capt. Knapp that must be gratifying to the shareholders; to see the large amount of lead ground to take away, and the cost very little. No doubt the whole can taken away at a good profit, and enable the payment of dividends for years. The greatest praise is due to Capt. Knapp; no doubt he saved the company thousands by the deal for machinery with the Wheal Wrey Company. I hope at the next meeting, instead of empty concerns and solity.

ROYALTON.—Intending investors would do well to investigate t

#### GOLD MINING IN WALES.

GOLD MINING IN WALES.

At the British Association, Mr. T. A. Readwin, F.G.S., read a paper "On the Gold-Bearing Strata of Merionethabire." He said that at Manchester last year he read a paper before the geological section to show the probability of gold seeking in the Dolgelly district being at no very remote date of commercial value. In order to test the accuracy of his former experiments, he had employed for several months past in a laboratory on the mountains an eminent analytical chemist, whose assays he would now give. The rocks were of the Cambrian and Lower Silurian series, forming a junction in a very sinuous course, and cut through very frequently by narrow banks of porphyritic greenatione. The metalliferons very sinuous course, and cut through separation of about 14 lodes was 40 ft. wide, and the whole of this mass of lode stuff contained more or less gold. A large number of assays he recently had made gave from 3 to 19 dwts. of gold to the ton of quarts. Picked specimens gave as much as 16 czs. to the ton, and more than 700 czs. of gold were taken from about 300 tons of minerals from all parts of the mine. He then gave descriptions of various other mines, with their yields of gold, and said that by the use of proper machinery there could be no doubt whit heavy of an average of 8 or 10 dwts. of gold to the ton paying a large profit, and thus opening a branch of industry of vast importance to the country. Mr. Readwin exhibited a bar of gold weighing 37 czs. obtained from the quartz in one of the mines, and several articles of jewellery made from pure Merionethabire gold.

Prof. Asserze said the existence of gold in this country was well known to the Romans and to the native slanders before them. They both obtained large quantities of gold anion made from pure Merionethabire gold.

Prof. Asserze said the existence of gold in this country was well known to the Romans and to the native slanders before them. They both obtained large quantities of gold.

Prof. Showers, and the existence of gold in this coun

and streams. Agentieman from Australia said in that colony the gold reefs ran north and south, but there were small spurs from them running due east and west, which were sometimes richer in gold than in the main reefs. He also stated that at Ballarta gold had been obtained at a depth of 550 ft., and to the amount of  $\delta$  cas, to a ton of quarts. Prof. Ansatz said the veins mentioned by Mr. Readwin ran rather north-east and south-west. With regard to the direction of lodes of gold mines generally, he thought it followed a good deat the elevation of the country. It was an interesting, important, and entirely new fact that gold was now found at a depth of 100 fathoms in rich quantities, because it had been the prevalent opinion amongst geologists that gold diminished in quantity as they went downwards. This discovery would very much extend the working of mines.

# WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices. Broad-street-buildings. Mr. A. HARRIS in the chair.

Wednesday,
Mr. Dunsford (the secretary) read the notice convening the ment of accounts, from which the following is condensed:-

 Ores sold
 £3722 10 1

 Carriage
 125 15 2

 Materials sold, interest, &c.
 81 19 2= £3930 4 5

 Labour cost
 £2835 15
 7

 Merchants' bills
 757 10
 3

 Royalty
 238 18
 0=
 3632
 3 10

stead of a 12-fm. You will observe from the report that we are not rich, but have a great number of chances before us, and everything is carrying out as well as we understand it to accomplish them, and when completed, in our opinion, will piace us in a good position. Our ore weighed off, with carriage, 35051, 17s. 3d.—F. Pavon, W. Johns, Richard Tratham.

corrected it to accompiss them, and write competent, in our opinion, with place us in a good position. Our ore weighed off, with carriage, 35054. 175. 3d.—F. Prixon, W. Johns, Richard Tratham.

Mr. Pixon, in reply to a shareholder, stated that they were driving several crosscuts at various levels—namely, 17 from Pryor's, at the 92, also the 120, for the purpose of cutting Job's, Clymo's, and other lodes, and that, although they had not paid dividends of late, they are not retarding operations. He expected that the next sampling would be about the same as the last. The standard had slightly improved, but was now considerably lower than when they returned the regular dividends. The fail in the standard had affected every mine in the county, in many instances stopping the dividends. The ground in Pryor's shaft was gradually improving, but until they paid 164, per fm. for sinking he was afraid the ground would not prove productive. He (Capt. Pryor) expected that about the 50 they would get into good ore ground: this level would be from surface about 70 fathoms.

Mr. You'no stated that the thought it wou due to the advantage of distant shareholders if the accounts showed the difference between tutwork and tribute, instead of, as at present, including both in one item.

The Secretaria said that the proposition could easily be carried out, as the cost-sheet from the mine always set out the two—The accounts and report were adopted.

The Chariman stated that at the meeting in February, when the accounts showed a credit of 5374., they declared a dividend of 11, per share, and carried forward 4350. The committee had fully taken their present position into consideration, and they now recommended a dividend of 10s, per share.

A SHAREHOLDER remarked that the large balance and large sales ought to warrant a larger dividend.

The Chariman stated that the balance was not idle, as they were receiving thereon interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

A dividend of 10s, per share was then unanimously declared.

The Secretary said that

SOAP-STONE.—We have received a box of minerals from Mr. H. T. Richardson, of Aber Hernant, Bala, Merionethshire. They consist of good specimens of fine New Red Sandstone, and excellent samples of steatite, or soap-stone, a mineral, the value of which is only beginning to be appreciated. Mr. Richardson writes that he found them a few days ago, in a deep peat gully on part of his estate, on the top of the Birwin, between Bala and Llangynog.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—The strong winds and unsettled weather predicted for the 6th, 7th, and the 9th, have occurred in their order; the next gales and winds are due about the 14th, 15th, and 16th, severe; 18th, 19th, and 20th, severe; 24th and 25th, the same, with unsettled weather from about the 12th inst.—26, Throgmorton-street, Oct. 9. G. Shepherd, C.E., Author of "The Climate of England."

MR. H. SANFORD, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, MUSGRAVE'S ALLEY, EXETER.

MINING OFFICES, GLASGOW.

THOS. MOLYNEUX, MINE AGENT AND SHAREBROKER,
27, HOPE STREET, is a DEALER in MINING SHARES of EVERY DESCRIPTION. Buy and sell on commission, or at net cash prices.
Agent to Coolarira and Bond Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), Gourock Copper, and other mining companies.

MR. F. LISABE, C.E. AND C.M.E., may be consulted by letter or personally, at his office, No. 25, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, upon all matters connected with mining.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

WILLIAM J. SMITH, ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR, BELMONT, near DURHAM, UNDERTAKES the SUNKING of PITS, also the SUPPLYING, ERECTING, REMOVING, and COMPLETION of EVERY DESCRIPTION of COLLERY and MINING WORK.

FOR SALE, CASH:—40 West Penstruthal, £3\frac{1}{2}; 100 South Gorland, 22s. 6d.; 100 Carnewas, 2s.; 100 Buller and Basset, 3s. 6d.—Address, 4b. Y., MINING JOHNAL office, 26, Ficet-street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE:—1 Buller, £44; 1 Copper Hill, £72½; 2 South Basset, £9½; 5 Rosewarne Consols, £4; 10 Prosper (Breaze), £9½; 10 Wheal Hearle, £7; 10 North Buller, 25c, each. With a satisfactory London reference the shares may be transferred before payment.—Address to "X. X.," 1, Surrey-place, Larkhall-lane, London, 8.

FOR SALE, a splendid nearly NEW 30 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, with 10 ton BOILER, very bright, and in perfect order.—Apply to Mr. James Hollow, Lelant, Hayle.

THE VANCOUVER COAL MINING AND LAND COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED, by the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company (Limited), a PERSON thoroughly COMPETENT to CONDUCT ALL OPERATIONS CONNECTED with the WINNING and SHIPMENT of COAL, and CAPABLE of EXERCISING a GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE of the workings under the control of the manager. A man conversant with the northern collieries preferred.—Applications, accompanied by testimonials, to be made to the Secretary, at 85, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, from whom full particulars as to salary, &c., may be obtained.

WANTED TO BUY, the MINING JOURNAL of the LAST FIVE or TEN YEARS,—State lowest price to "X. O.," News Rooms, No. 151, Cheapside, London, E.C.

WANTED TO DISPOSE OF, or a PARTNER with a moderate capital, to EXTEND the WORKS of a most excellent self-faced SLAB QUARRY, of an ithmense size. Can be worked to £4000 or £5000 a year profit.—Address, "R. G.," Post-office, Llanrwat.

WANTED, a PARTNER, who can command a capital of £4000 or £5000, for a share in a COLLIERY of ESTABLISHED REPUTATION, in a good mining district, in order more completely to open a larger extent of coal, which is of excellent quality.—For particulars, apply to Mr. J. J. Bates, mine agent, No. 1, Temple Chambers, Birmingham.

A LDERLEY EDGE MINES.—WANTED, an AGENT for the above mines. He must be able to dial correctly, and produce testimonials to that effect, as well as to character and ability in other respects.—Applications to be addressed to J. F. Michelle, Sec., Alderley Edge Mines, near Manchester.

A PRACTICAL METALLURGIST and SCIENTIFIC CHEMIST, age 41, is DESIROUS of an ENGAGEMENT to MANAGE SMELTING or REDUCTION WORKS FOR GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, or ZINC, &c. Has had a large practical experience in mining, and would undertake the management of mines also. In Spain by preference. Speaks and writes Spanish fluently, also French and German.—Address, "F. E.," 110, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, the RANGE of FIVE BOILERS, with their mountings, steam chamber, and connecting pipes, at present supplying steam the machinery at the International Exhibition.—For particulars, apply to Mes BENJAMIN HICK and SON, Soho Ironworks, Bolton; or to Mr. Rober, HARWOO, Mesers HICK and Son's offices, Western Annexe (north end), International Exhibition.

TO MINING, COLLIERY, AND SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS,—MESSRS, ROBERTS AND GIBSON, of No. 55, TOWER BUILDINGS EAST, LIVERPOOL, SUPPLY BRIDGE, DOUBLE HEADED, and CONTRACTORS' RAILS to all sections. Can quoto prices for deliveries where the

TO IRONMASTERS, MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN
THE LLANHARRAN ESTATE, IN THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN.
A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising 1485 acres of AGRICULTURAL LANDS, chiefly Dairy PASTURES, exceedingly rich in MINERALS, situate

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising 1485 acres of AGRICULTURAL LANDS, chieft Pairy PASTURES, exceedingly rich in MINERALS, situates about 3 miles from the Liantrissant and Pencoed Station on the South Waies line of railway, about 12 miles from Cardiff, 6 from Bridgend, and 4 from Cowbridge.

MESSRS. DANIEL SMITTH, SON, AND OAKLEY are instructed to SUBMIT to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at the Mart, near the Bank of England, on Tuesday, at Twelve o'clock, the above exceedingly DESIRABLE and very IMPORTANT PROPERTY, consisting of a most substantial stone-built MANSION, known as LLANHARRAN HOUSE, occupying a delightful position in one of the many little valleys within what is termed the VALE OF GLAMORGAN, so celebrated for the salubrious temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and its extensive, rich, and picturesque secuery, and overlooking beautifully undulating park lands, and rich dairy pastures, finely interect. It is surrounded by a very compact domain of 1485 acres of farm lands, a large proportion of which is pasture, upon a substarntum of limestone, and divided into the following holdings, having suitable homesteads:—viz., Mayrose Farm, Coad Cae, Garth Last, Craig-y-Melyn, Pistillarrian, Trenos isas, Trenos Uchaf, Brynces, Wernddu, Whitchail Farm, and various small holdings and village properties, producing, under an extremely low rental, about £936 per annum, exclusive of the mansion, park, and woodlands in hand, which extend over about 110 acres.

The estate is intersected by the South Waies Railway, and by the high road from Liantrissant to Bridgend.

The whole of the estate is situate on the southern side of the great South Waies coal.

park, and woodlands in hand, which extend over about 110 acres.

The estate is intersected by the South Wales Railway, and by the high road from Llantrissant to Bridgend.

The whole of the estate is situate on the southern side of the great South Wales coal basin, and contains all the most important seems of coal and argiliaceous ironstone of the district. It also contains the magnesian conglomerate, under which the homatite ore, now extensively worked in the neighbourhood, is found, and it is in close proximity to the carboniferous limestone formation.

The estate is admirably adapted for the establishment of ironworks on an extensive scale, and equally so for the establishment of collieries and ironstone mines to be worked for sale.

The state a upually so for the establishment of collieries and frontione muse to be reasonable scale, and equally so for the establishment of collieries and frontione muse to be reasonable. Particulars, with a lithographic plan of the estate, may be had of Alexander Cuttherroo, Eq., solicitor, Neath, Glamorgan: of Santzel Dossow, Eq., Cardiff; and of Messrs, Dankel Shite, Son, and Oakley, land agents and surveyors, 10, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, S. W.

THE DHURODE COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the provisions of the Joint-stock Companies Acts and Amendments of 1856, 67, and 58, insuring limited liability: that is, no shareholder shall be liable for more than the amount of shares he holds, with a special covenant added that his liability terminates as soon as he disposes of his shares.

\*\*MOMBAL CASTIAL.\*\*

L120,000, in 240 shares of £500 each.

I propose that, for convenience of assignment, &c., two parties shall purchase the mines for £20,000 in hand to the proprietor as part-payment. In consideration and inleu of this sum they are to have 49 shares: 120 shares are moreover to be allotted to the proprietor as the balance of the purchase-mousy; and the remaining 80 are to be paid for in cash by the public, and banked in the joint names of one of the original purchasers, of the proprietor, and of three representatives, being also part holders, of those 80 shares (that is, of £40,000, forming the sorting capital), to be applied as occasion may require to the opening and exigencies of the mines, together with collateral outlay tending to develope and augment their value.

Thus all the shareholders with a common object will stand on equal terms in proportion to the number of their shares, having each paid the same price per share, freed from further call, and with title to all contingent profit: the proprietor also having virtually contributed his proportion as one of them, to the extent of a molety of the capital represented by shares, in granting the right to enter and trade upon his exclusive property to the rest; which entitles him to take one-half of the profits, just as if he had actually furnished the working capital, and those who paid the bonus in hand to the proprietor, in proportion to the amounts respectively associated by either. Each share not withen the holder, should he choose to part with it.

The lease will be assigned to the two original purchasers "absolutely" as to their own 40.

The date of the lease is F

by fine to one-twentieth.

1.— In the original, or western, mine a shaft was opened to a depth of 57 fms. down upon a valuable north-west and south-east contra lode, consisting of yellow and of grey copper ores, yielding from 10 to 35 per cent, of metal: 500 to 600 tons of these ores have been extracted and sold; but, from some cause hard to reconcile with good sense and good faith, 30 fathoms of this shaft, which was upon an incline, have been filled up. Another shaft, however, has since been sunk to a depth of 42 fms, perpendicular, which will strike the lode 28 fms. deeper (where the filled-up shaft, if produced, would meet it); and from this lode, extensively driven upon, any amount of such copper can then be obtained by a free outlay in engine, machinery, &c., a shaft for steam operation having been sunk 120 fathoms deep in the valley, as a preliminary, to thoroughly drain the entire sett.

obtained by a free outlay in engine, machinery, &c., a shaft for steam operation having been sunk 120 fathoms deep in the valley, as a preliminary, to thoroughly drain the entire sett.

2.—More recently, a large east and west lead iode has been opened upon, and a shaft sunk, about 6 fms. in depth. The lead is rich in quality. This lode has been traced and opened upon in various spots for three-quarters of a mile in length; but is at a stand-still, the hands employed having been required elsewhere. Some mining autorities hold this lead to be the back only of a more powerful copper lode—a question which waits upon increased means to extend the works.

3.—Since the date of the lease, two purple ("Tuscan") copper ore lodes, in quartz, have also been discovered. These lodes form quite a new and most valuable feature in the, mining sett. They have been opened upon in various spots for a length of nearly 300 fms. producing rich stones of purple ore, and showing a marked improvement at the greatest depth reached. These lodes have been cut in a south contra lode 20 fms. from surface, within 3 fms. of each other, and are found to run, the one 15° south of east, the other 6° south of east; and to underlie south, the former bold of 3 ft., the latter 2 ft. in the fm.; thus forming a double junction—vis., in their course and in their underlie, and cutting the stratification at a considerable angle. It is evident that here the junction of the tunderlie should occur some 45 fms. below the 20 fm. level. This depth will be reached with the present appliances in one year and a half. But a shaft has been sunk 20 fms. down upon the north lode some distance further to the west; and the width of the line subtending the angle of the horizontal junction varying with its distance from this angle, it would seem as if the depth at which the perpendicular junction of the two deed owight to occur would vary in the same ratio. But the general experience must be borne in mind—that the underlie should in the present driving east at the 20 fm.

like assay.

The machinery on the sett is ample for preparation of the ores for market, consistin of a water-wheel, 24 ft. diameter, and 4 ft. breast, attached to the stamps, together with dressing-floors complete, and superabundance of water supply, a smith's forge, a carpenter's shop, and a good residence for the agent, with 10 acres of ground for the mining works.

When the parties, after careful inspection by a competent engineer, shall have agreed for the Dhurode Mines, upon the above terms (£20,000, and 120 £500 shares), the purchase will have been effected upon conditions most encouraging to intelligent enterprise, being one-fourth only in money, the proprietor, also, by sgreeling to accept so large a preponderance of the price in shares, evincing his confidence in the successful issue of the undertaking to the purchasers or shareholders, in which latter class the interests of all will then have merged.

I am in no burry whatever to transfer these mines to other hands in part, being fully

all will then have merged.

I am in no hurry whatever to transfer these mines to other hands in part, being fully prepared to sink down to the junction of the two purple lodes, which, when reached, will much enhance their value; however, if the public should, after inspection, prefer investing under present circumstances, upon the above terms, I am equally ready to meet their wishes.

EDMUND J. BUTLER,

EDMUND J. 1 Proprietor, by assignm Belvedere House, Sandymount, Dublin, September 22, 1862.

THE SOVEREIGN GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)
Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1836-57.
Capital, £50,000, in 50,000 shares, of £1 seath.
Deposit on application 5s., and 5s. on allotment.

Deposit on application 5s., and 5s. on allotment.

BILECTORS.

RICHARD HALLETT, Esq., 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate,
CHARLES ROBERT ESSEX, Esq., East India Chambers, Leadenball-street, City (Director of the Worthing Mining Company).

GERALD RALSTON, Esq., (Consul-General of Liberia), Tokenhouse-yard.

HENRY JORDAN, Esq., 7, Albemarie-street, Piccadilly.

W. G. GATLIFF, Esq., 27, Leadenball-street (late of the firm of Cunard and Co., King William-street).

ma-street).

Bankers—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, City, E.C.

Solicitor—D. P. Hindiey, Esq., 10, 01d Jewry Chambers, City, E.C.

SECRETARS—Mr. Henry Pect.

OFFICES—10, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS.

SECRETARY—Mr. Henry Poet.

OFFICES—10, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS.

The object of this company is to purchase and work a most extensive property in North Waies, containing five lodes, one of which is the largest lode of gold-baring quartz in the district, being upwards of 20 ft. in width, upon which the operations of the company will be chiefly directed.

The property is situate about three miles from Dolgelly, and comprises nearly 400 scres, being about double the extent usually granted by the Crown Commissioners, and is held from them under an agreement for a lease for 21 years, at 1-12th does. It timmediately adjoins the Prince of Wales Gold Mine, from which samples of quartz have produced from 300 to 400 ozs. of gold per ton the shares of this company, with £2 15a, paid up, are now selling at £25 per share), while the Imperial Gold Mine, from whence 8 ozs. of gold per ton the abeen obtained, adjoins the Prince of Wales on the north. The lodes of both these mines traverse the Sovereign Gold Mine, A little further to the west are the celebrated Vigra and Clogau Gold Mines, and there is no doubt the lodes in all the above-numed properties are identical.

The set contains five known lodes; the main lode (which is a continuation of the rich lode in the Prince of Wales), varies from 29 to 25 ft. in width, and produces at the surface 1 oz. 12 dwts. of gold per ton. The facilities for working this lode are unprecedented, as the lode crops out at the surface to a very great extent, and thousands of tons of quartz can be broken without the labour of sinking; and as the lode is fusted on the top of a mountain with a very steep ascent, there can be levels driven to intersect it at the depth of 1000 leet, while returns are being made from the top by open workings. There is ample water-power all the year round, passing through the property, to carry on all the crushing required, and it is the intention of the directors, as soon as sufficient capital is subscribed, to erect a large number of stamps at once, as the assays already

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 15th Oct. next, to RECEIVE PEOPOSALS is writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPFLY—CAKE COPPER. And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two of clock P.M. of the said 13th day of Cother, 1862, after which hour no tender will be received.

India Office, September 29, 1862.

India Office, September 29, 1862.

A CAUTIOUS MAN.—Many speculators in mines having written to the writer of the letters signed "A Cautious Man," asking him if it would be agreeable to him to transact their mining business for them, and to give them information when he has, by his inspecting agents, fixed on a good mine to speculate in, informs them, and the public generally, that he will have no objection to act as a broker for them in any mines he may recommend, but in no others.

As soon as possible he will take offices in the City, but, in the meantime, requests that all letters for him may be directed to his private residence.

Those speculators who may entrust him with their business may rest assured that he will make purchases for them in none but good mines, such, in short, as the most experienced mining inspectors in Cornwall would acknowledge to be good. The bulk of calling mines (with but few exceptions), and the trash, he will leave to others to speculate in.

cuiate in.

By his system, and by following his advice, he is confident much money may be made
in mining. "A Cautions Man" will get any mine in Cornwall inspected by a truthfut
and experienced agent for two gainness. One inspection frequently saves hundreds of
pounds.—Address "A. B. C.," No. 1, Addison-terrace, Kensington, London.

OES MINING PAY?—For FACTS, FIGURES, STATISTICS, and RESULTS, see TREVOIR AND CO.'S "MINES AND MINING," acquaintance with which might have saved many an adventorer hundreds of pounds. "A Cautious Man" writes:—"I have no hesitation in saying it is the most correct exposition of mining I have ever seen, and, as a guide to the young speculator, is invaluable."—Per post 13 stamps. 21, Sun-street, London, E.C.

TO IRONMASTERS—An EXPERIENCED FURNACE MANAGER, well acquainted with the Leeds and Manchester manufacturers, will be OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT in a short time. First-class testimonials.—Apply to "C. L.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fiest-street, London, E.C.

TO SULPHUR MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, an UNLIMITED QUANTITY of SULPHUR ORE, of 50 per cent, produce, Parties wishing to purchase please state highest price, free on beard, to "W. B.," Post-office, Aberdare, Giamorganshire.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in the neighbourhood of the Old Delabole, an EXCELLENT SLATE QUARRY.—Apply to Capt. Ennon, 5, Whitefrian Fleet-street; or to Mr. F. B. Rowe, Camelford, Cornwall.

SLATE QUARRY.—An INTEREST TO BE SOLD in a SLATE QUARRY, now working, near CARNARVON.—Apply to Messrs. Frson, TATHAM, and Co., solicitors, 3, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

WINDING AND PUMPING MACHINERY.—FOR SALE, ONE NEW 60 horse power HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, having a cylinder 24 in. diameter, and 4 ft. stroke. Also, TWO NEW CORNISH STEAM BOILERS, 26 ft. 6 in. long, 6 ft. 6 in. diameter. Also, 12 in. cylinder HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, 20 in. stroke. The above are of first-class materials and workmanship.—For particulars and price, apply to HENRY T. BALFOUR, engineer, 16, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

A SSAYS AND ANALYSES OF ORES, METALS,
MANURES, &c., on the most moderate terms, and with the atmost accuracy.
List of fees per post, on application.
JOHN LONGMAID, CITY LABORATORY AND ASSAY OFFICE,
31, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.

THE ATLAS MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors are PREPARED to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the remaining SHARES in this company from other than original shareholders of the former company, and to the allotments made a bonus of 25 per cent. In shares will be added. Prospectuses, &c., can be had on application being made to the offices of the company.

fices of the company.
7, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C. GEORGE F. GOODMAN, Sec. N.B. .- The present week's report from the mines appears in the Mining Correspondence

N.B. —The present week's report from the mines appears in the Mining Correspondence.

VALUABLE INFORMATION TO INVESTORS, COMPANIES, &c.—THE SOUTH WALES MINE AGENCY.—South Wales is a colosus of wealth as regards its minerals, but mismanagement, and a want of knowledge respecting the peculiarities of the district, have often proved fatal to many well-merited enterprises. It is a well-known fact that enormoug fortunes have been realised by private parties, as well as public companies, in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire especially. There are inexhaustible coal fields, ironstone, fire-clay, &c., in those two counties not yet touched, while certain localities in Carmarthen, Cardigan, Brecon, Merioneth, Carnarvon, Anglesey, and Montgomeryshires, abound in tin, copper, sliver, lead, and even gold mines.

Mr. Henny Evans, 105, Commercial-street, Newport, Monmouthshire, from his extensive and various connections, is in a position to supply parties with reliable information respecting everything connected with the mines of the district. SURVEYS made, and all the business of a mining agency office transacted. SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD. Confidential and other communications will receive prompt attention. On application to Mr. Evans, the names of many gentlemen of the highest standing in the scientific and mining world will be given, who may be consulted as regards the position, respectability, and responsibility of the advertiser.

SHARES FOR SALE:—30 Lady Eliza (Limited, £3), £2 13s, paid; 40 South Minera, (Limited, £5½), £2 12s, paid, an offer wanted.

M.R. JOSIAH HUGO HITCHINS, the Consulting Mining

MR. JOSIAH HUGO HITCHINS, the Consulting Mining Legineer of the Devou Great Consols Mines and others, announces that his present arrangements will enable him to afford GREATER FACILITY and ADYAN-TAGE of CONSULTATION on the ELIGIBILITY and VALUE of MINING INVESTMENTS, and he will also act as a STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AGENT it EFFECTING the PURCHASE OF SALE of MINING PROFERTIES, and SHARES

VESTMENTS, and he will also act as a STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AGERT in EFFECTING the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING PROPERTIES, and SHARES in MINES, on the most advantageous terms.

Mr. J. H. Hirchins will periodically visit the mines of Devon and Cornwall, the North of England, Ireland, and Wales, to obtain the best local agents' opinions of their present and prospective value, and more especially to enable him on his own judgment to advise thereon in the most reliable manner.

Mr. J. H. Hirchins has no hesitation in saying that mines in desirable localities, and worked with good practical judgment, prove profitable investments. It is necessary, however, that persons should be guided by the soundest information and advice in the choice of them—and, indeed, only such mines as are recommended by the most able, the most experienced, and the most trustworthy agents, should be embarked in.

Mr. J. H. Hirchins properly values his reputation as the prejector, and for many years the chief superintendent, of not only those wonderful mines, the Devon Great Consols, but also many others in Devon and Cornwall, as is well known, and presumes that his thirty years' varied experience and well matured judgment will enable him to advise the best investments in Dividend Mines, as well as those likely to realist the greatest and earliest success.

Mining investments afford opportunities occasionally for realising great profit, and, indeed, it not unfrequently happens that mines in a short time so much improve as to make the shares in them from 100 to 200 per cent., and upwards, more valuable. There are several mines paying dividends, and others safely progressing towards that destrable position, offering great inducement for investment at the present prices of shares (some being very likely to greatly increase in value before long), to which Mr. J. H. Hirchins desires to direct special attention.

Mr. J. H. Hirchins will also assist in the formation of new companies of shares (some being very likely to greatly increase in value before

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER BRITISH and FOREIGN

STOCK.

Mr. Sparco has for sale shares in English mines, paying from 15 to 25 per cent. upon Mr. Sparco has for sale shares in English mines, paying from 15 to 25 per cent. upon the present price, in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends, as also a number of shares in good progressive mines, some of which he with confidence specially recommends to the public as sound investments.

Mr. Sparco gives every information as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings, upon application either personally or by letter, and is enabled, through his long experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Waies, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those district. He will at all times give the best advice as to investment in mines, and, if necessary, inspect them experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Waies, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those district. He will at all times give the best advice as to investment in mines, and, if necessary, inspect them himself, as in all cases he wishes to be guided by the intrinsic value of the property, and upon the receipt of 5s, will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies. Mr. Sprange has published the following works:—vis., "Statistic and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall," 1859; price, 2s. 6d.; ditto, 1860, price 2s. 6d.; ditto, 1862, price 2s.

upon the Mines of Cornwall," 1809; price, 2s. 6d.; ditto, 1000, price 2s. 6d.; ditto, 1000, price 2s.

Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch; printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, and the height of the hills, &c. Price, 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.

Geological maps of the various mining district, showing the boundary line of each mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and eivan courses traversing the same. Price, 2s. 6d. each.

A model, or relief, map of Cornwall (6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), containing the names of every town and village, as also every characteristic point of the county. Price, £5 5s.

Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders promptly negociated.

\*\*Commission, 1½ per cent.\*\*

Bankers: Bank of London.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, BANK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD by MESSIS. FULLER AND CO., No. 26 CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON. Business of all descriptions ransacted at the close market price of the day.

Messis. FULLER and Co. being in daily communication with reliable agents in all parts of the kingdom, are in a position to advise as to the purchase and sale of shares. The present is a favourable opportunity to invest in British and foreign mines, free from risk, and paying dividends of from 15 to 20 per cent.

Progressive mines judiciously selected cannot fail to repay a large profit at the present price for such investment.

Telegraphic messages promptly attended to, and every information afforded personally or by letter.

Prographic messages promptly attended to, and every information ally or by letter.

Shares in the New Burra Burra of Australia recommended as a safe investment, A limited number for saic.

WORCESTERSHIRE, THE PENSAX COURT AND OTHER ESTATES

MESSRS. HOBBS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at he seems that the second of the

FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY AGRES of EXCELLENT LAND, beaming in bened, ANCIENT FAMILY MANSION, newly erected FAMI, beaming in HOUSES, with very VALUABLE MINES of COAL, LIMESTON, and OTH MINERALS. The property will be offered in One Lot, and if action, the in a hereinafter specified:—

LOT 1.—The PENSAX COURT ESTATE, situate in the chapsity of FINE DOMAIN of 49a. 2m. 32p., with an ANCIENT FAMILY MASSIE FINE DOMAIN of 49a. 2m. 32p., with an ANCIENT FAMILY MASSIE COAL, a WATER CORN MILL, FOURTEEN COTTAGES, blacksmith hear shop, capital PASTURE and ARABLE LAND, ORCHAINS, EXTENSITE PARM HOUSES, AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, and ALUABLE MINES, EXTENSITE PARM HOUSES, AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, and ALUABLE MADION, capital PASTURE and ARABLE LAND, ORCHAINS, EXTENSITE PLANTATIONS and WOODS.

The soil of the greater portion of this lot consists of loam mixed with another, adapted for turnles, with some of a much stronger quality; the state of exiting generally good, and a considerable portion well drained, fences straightened an and good roads run through and round the estate, which is in a ring fence and and good roads run through and round the estate, which is in a ring fence and good roads run through and round the estate, which is in a ring fence and good roads run through and round the estate, which is in a ring fence and good roads run through and round the estate, which is in a ring fence and good roads run through and round the estate, which is in a ring fence and good roads run through and round the estate, which is in a ring fence and good roads run through and round the estate, which is in a ring fence and good roads run through and round the estate, which is in a ring fence and the estate which is in a ring fence and the estate is the estate which is in a ring fence and the estate is the estate which is a common to the estate of the estate run through and produce large and produce large and produce and the estate with a second produce and the estate is a state and two dressing rooms, four attices, store room, water bring th

GREAT CRINNIS MINE, NEAR ST. AUSTELL. MR. KINSMAN WILL RESUME the SALE, BY AUCTIC on Wednesday, the 22d day of October Inst., at the above mins, for selling MATERIALS and MACHINERY thereon, viz. :—
ONE 63 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with THREE BOILD 10 tons seek.

ONE 69 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with THREE BUILD tone send.

ONE 42 ft. diameter WATER WHEEL, 2 ft. breast, with drawing caps and era attached, being in excellent condition, and well worthy attention.

ONE 11 ft. diameter WATER WHEEL, 2 ft. breast, with 4 heads stamp sitch Capstan and span beam, large shears over water-wheel, other shears, poppt hash shieves, horse whims and shaft tackie, about 80 fms. wire-rope (nearly new), slid 7 ligging machines and sieves, bucket prorgs, 9 in. pole and case, ladders, mas wand skip, pulleys of various sizes, staples and glands, kibbles, bevels, bell, bell where and sixty, pulleys of various sizes, staples and glands, kibbles, bevels, bell, bell where a line of the state of the stat

nd common bricks, chests, &c., with numerous other lots, together with a quanteew and old timber, and various articles of account-house furniture.

Sale to commence at One o'clock precisely.

Intending purchasers should have regard to the facilities for transit, keing abore
nile distant from Par Harbour and from a siding on the Corawall Railway.

For viewing, apply to Capt. Woolcock, on the mine; and for further informaticuous Coxucad, Esq., 156, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London; or to the
ioneer, St. Austeil.—Dated October 6, 1862.

VALENCIA SLATE SLAB QUARRIES, COUNTY KERRY, IRELAND.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SEI BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the EXTENSIVE QUARRIES and MILE the VALENCIA SLATE SLAB COMPANY, situate in the laland of VALENCIA SLATE SLAB COMPANY, situate in the laland of VALENCIA SLATE SLAB COMPANY, situate in the laland of VALENCIA SLATE SLAB company for about 14 year, and large outlay has been made in opening the quarries, and in erecting the mill and requisite machinery.

The quarries are situate on the side of a mountain, about 420 ft. above the maxima and an opening has been made for working about 120 ft. wide, running late the source of the same depth, uncovering a succession of platforms of slated varies with The slate rock lies most conveniently for working, at an angle of about 39, as a regular cleavage. The slabs are severed by wedges instead of by blasting, thas in its self-austained, and is perfectly secure. The quality of the slabs is now well is and appreciated, and are taken in large quantities by the principal merchants in for enamelling, are unaffected injuriously by furnace heat, and are raised in large than from any other quarry. The waste from the slab blocks is made into rough than from any other quarry. The waste from the slab blocks is made into rough this quantity may be doubled, the machinery at the mills being equal to present this quantity may be doubled, the machinery at the mills being equal to present the sum of the rough of the sum of the capacity of easy descent, which is kept in repair principally at the expense of the capabilities are of the sum of th

own a tramway by the side of the present road, which would muse transit. The mills are most advantageously placed, being immediately contiguous to the at which vessels of 300 tons burden can load alongide, and there are no piet assembly the control of the property of valencia is both asfe and commodious, as freq to London are about the same as from the North Wales ports. The buildings are well arranged, and substantially erected. They comprise \$100 to \$100 t

tables, &c. There is a plentiful supply of water for the purposes of the mills, more preservoir. The quarries and works are held by lease from the Knight of Kerry, at a milist fixed rent of £200 per annum, the royalty on alabs being at the rate of £2.61, set and on roofing slates 1-18th part of the selling price; also, further rents of £30, and the sight parties also, further rents of £30, and the sight price; also, further rents of £30, and the sight price; also, further rents of £30, and the sight house at a rental of £45 present of £40, and the sight house at a rental of £45 present of £40, and the sight house at a rental of £45 present of £40, and the sight house at a rental of £45 present of £40, and the sight house at a rental of £40, and the sight house at a rental of £40, and the sight house at a rental of £40, and the sight proved modern machinery for the preparation of the size for market, and it is consistent of the size for the size of the

IMPORTANT MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE THE EIGHT-ENTH PARTS IN FORTY recently registered PERTENNO comprised within an area of a few miles, situated in the immediate vicinity of the modious harbour of Carthagens, Spain, and producing ores containing how cent. of copper, are OFFERED FOR SALE to private capitalists or parties of prime a company. A next produce of not less than £48,700 per annum is assistant and the produce of not less than £48,700 per annum is assistant and the produce of not less than £48,700 per annum is assistant and the produce of not less than £48,700 per annum is assistant and the produce of not less than £48,700 per annum is assistant and the produce of th

IMPORTANT COAL FIELD.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, VALUABLE BEDS OF SEAMS of COAL, including the well-knew STAN MAIN and HAIGH MOOR BEDS, underlying some 300 acres of the STANLER adjoins the Aire and Caider Canal,—Proposals to be sent to Mr. JAMES WHELE, Wakefield, to whom, or to Messra. Buows and Japroces, mineral survey Barnsiey and Sheffield, application for any information should be main.

ALLEAD

MABLE WABLE

offices.—To note, and C m, of West Br and superior a within a few mas Survey.

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PERTENENCI ricinity of the or ing from 8 to 60 r parties willing is amticipated, to "Copper M

V LEASE, KROWR STANI STANLEY H menumication, MES WITELY, peral serveror ILEABLE IRONWORKS AND FORGES, AND OTHER SUBSETS, NEAR AIRDRIE, FOR SALE.—There will be exposed to SALE within the Faculty Hall Sale Room, St. George's-place, Glaagow, upon the day of November, 1862, at Two o'clock afternoon (unless previously managed to the paragraph).

as Be Gay of the bargain), and graph bargain and MOFFAT sealing first bargain), and GABTNESS and MOFFAT sealing in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and about tweive miles distant in the vicinity of the town of Airdrie, and the vicinity of the vicinity of

page of the contain Eightzen Puddling and Four Heating Furpages contain Eightzen Puddling and appliances, and there are in connecstated and smiths' shops, fitting shop, with small Engline in racks, offices,
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when in operation, turned out from 160 tons to 180 tons of malicable

so about 20 acres of land in a high state of cultivation.

75253 and MOFFAT FORGES are situated in the immediate vicinity of
theirs described. They are three in number, and are worked partly by
arity by water-power. In connection with them there are smith's shop,
acids, and weighing house, office, and storehouses, and nine workmen's

ge is good working condition, and are capable of making shafts of 10 to

ad under,
which these works are situated is very favourable for obtaining supcal on the best terms, and for communication with the market,
UPSET PRICE NOW REDUCED TO £5000. prio of GROUND, at RAWYARDS, near AIRDRIE, feued by the Monk-al Stell Company from Mr. Gavin Black, of Rawyards, together with the

UPSET PRICE NOW REDUCED TO £300.

GIBIG of GROUND, in JOHNSTONE STREET, AIRDRIE, held in feu appetite of Wester Mofatt, together with the workmen's houses erected there is not seen seen separate dwellings, and the feu-duty is £3 9s. 10d. per annum. Upser Prices now REDUCED TO £10d.

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704	<u> </u>	E MINING	JOURNAL, I	AILWA	I AND CO	MMERCIA	IL GAZ	GIII.	OCT. 11, 1862
THE	MINING	SHARE	LIST.	Shares. M	PROGRESSIVE	Last Pr. Bus, done.	Shares 400 1 400 1 400 1 2500 1	New Hendra (tin, cop.).	Parid. Last Pr. Bus. done. Last Breage 0 10 0 1 May Camb. 19 15 0 130 120 130 May rantion 1 4 6 130 120 130 May
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